



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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LONDON,
Aldon St.
E.C.

Established in

Branch Offices:
MELBOURNE
and
SYDNEY.

ENGLAND - 1859.

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Price de l'abonnement:—The Chemist and Druggist une fois par semaine, et l'agenda du Chemist and Druggist une fois par an, 12.50 francs par an, franco.

Abonnementspreis: The Chemist and Druggist einmal wöchentlich, und Notizkalender des Chemist and Druggist einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark jährlich, frei in's Haus geliefert.

Precio de suscripcion: The Chemist and Druggist, una vez por semana, y el Agenda del Chemist and Druggist una vez al año, 12.50 pesetas anuales franco.

1897. NEW SEASON'S

Cod Liver Oil.

Manufactured by

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.

AT THEIR FACTORIES AT LOFODEN, NORWAY.

ALLEN & HANBURYS are now offering the New Season's Cod Liver Oil at the following low prices, viz. :—

In Winchester Quarts	...	...	...	...	at 7/3 per gallon.
12 " "	...	...	...	...	" 7/- "
24 " "	...	...	...	...	" 6/9 "
In 25-gallon Barrels	...	...	...	...	" 6/6 "

Also in 8-oz., 16-oz., and 32-oz. Bottles, with Customer's Name and Address. Prices on application.

Above prices are to a/c, and subject to market fluctuations. Carriage paid on orders of £5 in value.

Smaller quantities free on rail or steamer London only.

ALLEN & HANBURYS desire to emphasise the following points :—

Being manufacturers for over 30 years in Norway, and not merely importers, they can guarantee

-) That their Oil is manufactured from the **livers of cod fish only.**
-) That **only perfectly fresh livers** are used.
-) That by the **special process** employed the Oil not only retains its bright and limpid condition at 32 Fahr., but, being **free from all oxidation products and deleterious matters**, will keep sweet and in good condition for a longer period than most of the Cod Liver Oils on the market.

A Sample will be forwarded on application.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,

Plough Court, Lombard Street, London.

[Cod-liver Oil Factories: LOFODEN, LONGVA, AND KJERSTAD, NORWAY.]

MAY & BAKER, LIMITED



Telegraphic Address—"BISMUTH LONDON."
A B C Code Used.

ESTABLISHED
OVER 60 YEARS

Telephone No. "9003,
BATTERSEA."

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M. & B. TRANSPARENT TABLETS

(Sublimed, not Compressed).

CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM (JOHNSON'S
QUALITY.)

NICKEL SALTS, ACIDS, AND ALL PLATING CHEMICALS.

MERCURIALS. ETHERS. BISMUTH SALTS.

PURE FRUIT ESSENCES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.

PERCHLORIDE OF IRON, NITRIC ACID, &c.

Specially Prepared for **PROCESS WORK.**

GARDEN WHARF, CHURCH ROAD,

**STEAMBOAT PIER,
BATTERSEA SQUARE.**

BATTERSEA, S.W.

**NEAREST STATION,
OLD BATTERSEA STATION,
West London Extension Railway.**

The Chemist & Druggist

SUPPLEMENT

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897.

Businesses Wanted
Businesses for Disposal
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN.
For Bargains see the last page of this Supplement.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

The Man who pays 1/- or 3/6

for an advertisement in this Supplement has to pay cash; so he becomes an exceptionally critical person in respect to the value of the advertisement.

That is a fair statement. Now, what do we find? Advertisers tell us their results—ten, twenty, thirty or more replies, summed up in the five words—"Suited; don't repeat the ad." And alongside that there is the fact that this Supplement has grown from a modest thing with a dozen advertisements in it to the present proportions.

The growth has been as gradual as phenomenal, which is the best proof that it is based on a sound foundation—extensive circulation and quick returns. When you want to advertise, please remember

"The Chemist and Druggist" Supplement.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

VENDORS have the advantage of Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice as to value without additional fee.

PURCHASERS are invited to forward a statement of their requirements, which will be notified in a register free of charge.

VALUATIONS having always been a prominent feature, Messrs. O. & Co. trust that the lengthened period during which they have enjoyed the confidence of the profession will be regarded as a sufficient proof of the sincerity of their endeavours to conduct these transactions in an honourable and straightforward manner.

1.—£900.—**LONDON (Good Residential Suburb).**—Handsomely-fitted Pharmacy; large and well-selected stock; returns nearly £900 yearly, with good profits; the shop has double front; commodious residence, on lease; price £350.

2.—£1,000.—**EEPING FOREST (near).**—Light Retail Business, well situate in main street; returns over £1,000, increasing; the shop is well fitted and stocked; convenient residence, held on lease; terms: £120 for good will and lease; stock and fixtures at valuation.

3.—£500.—**HIGHBURY.**—Good-class Business; Retail and Dispensing; returns, under manager, about £500; single-fronted shop, handsomely fitted (by Treble); 8-roomed house, held on lease; valuation of stock and fixtures only required.

4.—£1,200.—**LONDON (First-class Residential Locality).**—Dispensing and Retail Business; returns between £1,150 and £1,200 per annum; net profit large; the shop is handsomely fitted; corner position; capital house, on lease; price to be arranged; offer wanted.

5.—£500.—**REGENT'S PARK.**—Good-class Business, Retail and Dispensing; well situate in main road; returns nearly £500; convenient shop, very attractive; capital residence, with private entrance; good opening for a beginner; price £400.

6.—£650.—**WHITECHAPEL.**—Old-established Business, situate in the main road; returns £650 yearly; can be largely extended; handsomely-fitted Pharmacy; capital residence, private entrance; price to be arranged; must be sold.

7.—£1,000.—**LONDON, N.E.**—Old-established Business, Light Retail and Dispensing; returns present rate over £1,000 yearly; net profit £350; handsomely-fitted Pharmacy and good stock; price £750, or valuation terms can be arranged.

8.—£2,000.—**MIDLANDS.**—Mixed Business; returns exceed £2,000; net profit nearly £500; the shop is well fitted and stocked; many Proprietaries; valuation terms; gentlemen with £1,000 at command will find this worth attention.

9.—£650.—**SUFFOLK (large town).**—Old-established business, chiefly ready-money; no heavy trade; returns £650, increasing; net profit £200; commodious shop, well fitted and stocked; valuation of stock and fixtures only required.

10.—£500.—**DEVONSHIRE (attractive town).**—Vendor retiring; Light Retail Business, well situate in the centre of town; returns £500; vendor has held the business 20 years; good residence and large garden; climate suitable for an invalid; price about £250.

11.—£600.—**GOOD-SIZED PROVINCIAL TOWN (one hour from London).**—Light Retail Business, well established; returns average £600; the shop has double front, and is well fitted and stocked; good house, on lease; vendor, who is desirous of meeting an early purchaser, is prepared to accept a reasonable sum.

12.—£750.—**HASTINGS.**—Must be Sold, old-established Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns £750; beautifully-fitted shop and capital working stock; the business is situate in the main street; price £525, estimated value of stock and fixtures.

13.—£600.—**KENT (Naval Town).**—Vendor retiring; old-established Business, situate in the principal thoroughfare; returns £600 yearly, with large profits; capital business premises and residence; 21 years' lease; vendor's own property; offer wanted.

14.—£1,100.—**PLYMOUTH (near).**—Mixed Business; very old-established concern; returns £1,100 yearly, with good profits; vendor having another business, which requires the whole of his attention, will sell for £550.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital, from £200 to £500.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

F. J. BRETT

VALUER,

37 Waterloo Street, LEICESTER.

References to Principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS.

NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

£700 returns.—**NORFOLK**.—Light Retail; central position of good town; large house; price about £675.

£500 returns.—**NORTHANTS**.—Light Retail; very few patents; exceptionally increasing town; price £300.

£900 returns.—**SOUTH**.—Good medium-class Cash Retail in the most improving town in the South; good house; 21 years' lease; price £600.

£500 returns.—**EASTERN COUNTIES**.—Very old-established Mixed Retail; in vendor's hands over 30 years; to an energetic young man of limited capital this presents an unusual opportunity; vendor, for family reasons, is leaving the district, and to effect an early sale will accept £200, much less than value of stock and fixtures.

£1,300 returns.—**MIDLANDS**.—Light Cash Retail, in residential suburb of large town; net profit £400; substantial reason for sale; price £950.

£850 returns.—**LANCS**.—General Light Retail in principal street of large town; valuation about £500, or could be reduced to suit buyer.

£350 returns.—**LIVERPOOL**.—Light Retail and Prescribing; could be much increased by qualified man; price £150.

£800 returns.—**LONDON**.—Good medium-class Retail Branch; with personal attention can be much improved; good house; rent £30; price £550.

£900 returns.—**LONDON, N.**—Good-class Light Retail, Dispensing, &c.; very large and handsomely-fitted shop, good house; net profit £300; price £800, value of stock and fixtures.

£1,100 returns.—**LINCOLNSHIRE**.—Very old-established Family Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural; good house, on lease; pleasant market town; net profit £300; vendor taking larger business; full investigation solicited; price £1,000, or reasonable goodwill and valuation.

£800 returns.—**NOTTINGHAM**.—General Mixed Retail, Paints and Colours; returns under personal attention were £1,450, and could be again by energetic man; price £600, or valuation.

Vendors of good businesses can be at once supplied with buyers by F. J. BRETT.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Established 1870.

1.—**SOUTH COAST**.—First-class Dispensing establishment; fine position in large town; price £2,500, for which full value is offered; applicants should be accustomed to high-class pharmacy.

2.—**BEDFORDSHIRE**.—Small market town; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; returns £860; net profit £300; excellent house and garden; price £750.

3.—**YORKSHIRE**.—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returning £715 at excellent prices; elegantly fitted shop; well stocked; good house and garden; price £875. (Inspected by us.)

4.—**KENT**.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £750, increasing steadily; net profit £300; rent £40; good house; price £600, or offer, or by valuation. (Inspected by us.)

5.—**MANCHESTER**.—Ready-money Retail and Prescribing Business; returns over £1,000 under indifferent management; can do £30 to £40 weekly under principal; price £800. (Inspected by us.)

6.—**LEICESTERSHIRE**.—Market town; Family, Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £650; good house and garden; large well fitted and stocked shop; price £550, or offer. (Inspected by us.)

7.—**LANCASHIRE**.—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £500; rent £18; small house; unopposed position; price £160, or valuation of stock and fixtures; a bargain.

8.—**LONDON (West-end)**.—High-class Dispensing Business, returning £900 under manager, capable of doing double; convenient house; large corner shop; price £500; selling through illness.

9.—**LONDON, N.** (few miles out).—Retail and Prescribing Business, returning over £500, net profit £200; rent £36; good house; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £350, or offer.

10.—**LONDON, S.W.** (few miles out).—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, returning £7 weekly; rent £32; nice 8-roomed house, garden; well situated in good row of shops; price £175.

VALUATIONS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to Valuations, which are personally conducted by a member of the firm, in any part of the United Kingdom. Our terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

35 JEWRY ST., FENCHURCH ST., CITY.

90

JUDD & MANNERS

(SUCCESSORS TO CROOKER & CO.)

Chemists' Valuers, Transfer Agents, & Accountants,
76 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

VALUATIONS made for Probate or Transfer by a fully qualified member of the firm. Books Audited, Balance Sheets Prepared and Chartered Accountants' Certificate given.

Terms (moderate) on application.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL SUBURB OF LONDON.—Good Dispensing and Retail Business, with nice house and Pharmacy; returning between £600 and £700, rapidly increasing; price £500.

NEAR LONDON.—Good middle-class Family trade, with excellent sale of own Proprietaries; returns £980 last year, and increasing; splendid opening for a Dentist; price £800, or offer; moderate rent, long lease, and very convenient residence, fitted with modern appointments.

MIDLANDS.—Pleasant market town; returns £650; price £550; good house at a moderate rental; nice garden, &c.

Full particulars of any of the above sent free on application.

VALUATIONS A SPECIALITY.

FERGUSON & OSBORNE

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

CHEMISTS' VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS.

25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

ALL VALUATIONS and STOCKTAKINGS are conducted personally by the Principals. Terms on application.

London, neglected business, price £100, bargain; Burnley, returns £500; Devonshire, returns £450; West of England, returns £1,200; London, W., returns £700; Hampshire, returns £1,800; West of England, returns £1,100; London Suburb, returns £1,250; London, W., returns £500; London, S.W., returns £468; Dorset, returns £450; Lewisham, returns £500; London, S.E., returns £300; Manchester, returns £550; Blackburn, returns £300; London, S.W., returns £500; Kent, returns £750.

Price and particulars of any of the above on application.

56 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

(Next Door to Bow Church.)

THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON,

Chemists' Transfer Agents and Valuers,

9 NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

42 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Valuations Conducted with careful attention to detail.

BUSINESS WANTED.—Thomas Tomlinson & Son, having on their books an extensive list of gentlemen who have entrusted them with commissions to look up a good genuine Business, intending sellers can rely upon being at once with all despatch put into communication with bona-fide buyers without publicity and the annoyance of answering "curiosity" applications. No charge made unless Sale is effected.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL of various classes, and amounts of returns ranging from £200 to £4,000. Particulars given to bona-fide applicants stating outline of requirements.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Telegraphic Address—"TOMTOM."

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, a small, sound Business; town or country. Please state turnover, style of house, and full particulars, to Mr. Pegel, 17 Dryden Street, Nottingham.

WANTED, genuine good-class Dispensing or Country Business; North or Midlands preferred; turnover from £800; no agents; references exchanged; cash. Send particulars and net profits to "Major" (28/25), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, a thoroughly genuine Dispensing, Prescribing, and Light Retail Business, showing a net profit of £400 yearly; small town preferred; references exchanged if desired; prompt cash; open to purchase a concern from £1,000 to £2,000 returns. "Lux," Messrs. Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke, 101 Whitecross Street, London, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

KENT COAST.—Good-class Country Business, with Stationery; returns about £600; no opposition near; comfortable house, with private entrance; good opening for Dentistry; price £250, or offer. M.E., c/o Meggeson & Co., 1 Miles Lane, E.O.

SEASIDE, East Coast.—A good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business in immediate Disposal; in the principal thoroughfare; good house, long lease. For full particulars, apply, "Nemo" (30/9), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

LONDON, N.—Old-established Light Retail Business, in busy neighbourhood, capable of good increase; in last hands over 50 years; sole cause of sale death of proprietor; returns £400, yielding net profit £130; case; rent £32. H. S. M., Barron, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, E.C.

FOR SALE, North of Eng'land, a Drug Store Business in a most populous neighbourhood; would suit any kind of trade; splendidly fitted up and stocked; only requires seeing; price £300; satisfactory reasons given. Full particulars on application to E. H., c/o Bleasdale Ltd., York. Genuine.

S.E. LONDON.—Branch Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in main road, returning £8 weekly under management; 9-roomed house, with long garden; price £250, or valuation of stock and fixtures. 29/39, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

LONDON (Suburban) S.W.—Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £15; capable of large increase; well stocked; neatly fitted. Price and other particulars may be obtained by bona-fide applicants to 30/32, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

PROFITABLE Cash Business for immediate disposal in manufacturing town, near Manchester; suitable for unqualified man with £550 to invest; central position; reason for sale having purchased larger business in the South. "Opt." (28/8), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

BELFAST.—Commanding corner shop in fashionable and respectable neighbourhood; good house, private entrance, low rent; satisfactory reasons for disposal; stock under £200; principals only treated with. For full particulars address, A. (28/13), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

£125.—Old-established Business in densely-populated N.W. district; rent £42, let off £36; takings over £6 weekly, under management; very profitable, and with attention could be much improved; satisfactory reasons for disposal. Address, Nicol, 247 Junction Road, Upper Holloway, N.

GOOLE.—For immediate disposal, old-established Drug and Drysaltery Business, situated at corner of one of the principal thoroughfares of this rising port; returns £450; good profits; easy rent. Satisfactory reasons for disposal, and full particulars on application to Megginson, 11 Bridge Street, Goole, Yorks.

RETAIL and Prescribing Business in densely-populated district. S.E.; established 60 years; returns £400, very profitable; rent £55, on long lease; let off £25; price £250 or offer; good Prescriber and Extractor would do well; no reasonable offer refused. "Opportunity," c/o Hailstone, Chemist, Collier's Wood, S.W.

MANCHESTER.—In a main thoroughfare, a good Shop and Business, with convenient house and private entrance; Dispensing and Family trade; illness the cause of selling; stock and fixtures at valuation or lump sum; a good chance for an energetic, pushing young man. "Chemist," 8 Kirkmanshulme Lane, Manchester.

LONDON, N.W.—An attractive, well-fitted Pharmacy, in densely populated neighbourhood; returns have been doubled in last 12 months; exceptional opportunity; satisfactory reason for immediate disposal; price £400, £150 can remain. Address, "Business" (27/4), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

WALES.—Genuine Ready-cash Retail and Prescribing Business for Sale in thickly-populated town; good shop; excellent position; main road, near post-office; prices good; excellent sale for Proprietaries; rent reasonable; long lease if desired; returns last year £1,175, increasing yearly; price £650. Apply, "Cymro," Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

IN a small town, Worcestershire; two other Chemists; Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns about £20 weekly, with good profits; rent £30; 8-roomed house and garden; price £550, which is little more than value of stock and fixtures; would suit unqualified man admirably. 29/40, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

ANNATTO Business, with Trade Mark, large manufacturing premises, plant, fixtures, office furniture, &c., for Disposal; stabling for four horses; lease 17 years; rent £35; suburbs. Apply, Fitzroy Ford, Stevenage.

LANCASHIRE.—A very old established Obemist's and Druggist's Business in Oldham (same hands over 35 years), with house; good thoroughfare, populous locality; death of proprietor cause of disposal; low rent; to effect an early sale, valuation of stock and fixtures will be accepted; exceptional opportunity. Address, B63, Chronicle Office, Oldham.

£200 cash, or on good security; exceptional offer to effect a quick sale; London (West), Cash Retail, Prescribing, and Extractions; lock-up shop, with parlour; well fitted and stocked; shows net profit of about £200 per annum; could be very much increased with personal attention. W. J. (30/35), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

EXCEPTIONAL.—Provincial Business, good-class; returns £1,100; net profit, after all expenses paid, £300; open to every investigation; good house, with private entrance; short hours; pleasant town and surroundings; price £1,000. Reason for disposal and all particulars, supplied to bona-fide applicants by "Midlands," c/o Evans, Leecher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.O. No agents.

UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.—R. John Warburton Maw, Drug Store, 40 Market Street, Bacup.—To be Sold, by Private Treaty, as a going concern, the above Business, consisting of stock-in-trade and fixtures. For further information apply to Mr. William Lawson, Auctioneer, 141 Market Street, Bacup, or to Mr. E. L. Phillips, Solicitor to the Trustees, 48 Market Street, Bacup.

LONDON, S.W.—Rapidly growing and healthy suburb; good-class Retail Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, with some Dentistry; handsomely-fitted corner shop; returns £400, increasing; rent £36, long lease if desired; 10-roomed house; no opposition; satisfactory reasons for disposal; every investigation allowed. "Pharmacy," c/o Edmunds, Lyveden Road, Tooting Junction, S.W.

OLD-ESTABLISHED first-class Dispensing and Retail Business, in good Liverpool suburb; returns about £1,050; very handsome shop and fittings; excellent stock; comfortable, roomy modern house; this is a good opportunity for a suitable man; bona-fide cash purchasers with £1,000 can have particulars in confidence. Apply, "Hypophosph," c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Honover Street, Liverpool.

CHEMIST and Druggist, Brighton.—First-class Dispensing and Retail; aristocratic position; fine double-fronted corner premises; good house; established 1835; same hands over 20 years; net profit nearly £200 yearly last 3 years; capable great extension; rent £140 (upper part would let off £70); price £600, including stock; certain fortune young energetic man. Bona-fide inquirers with capital, apply to Mr. Ernest Cohen, Business Transfer Agent, 68 Preston Street, Brighton.

NORTH LONDON.—Owing to illness, a high-class Retail and Prescribing Business, established 60 years, is offered a bargain to immediate purchaser; present returns £700, easily doubled; this includes £120 from a well-known proprietary stocked and listed by wholesale houses; large, attractive shop, heavily stocked; high-class fittings; all in working order; corner house, commodious side-entrance; well situated on junction of four thoroughfares; no other Chemist near; long lease at low rental; price, inclusive, £450; inspection invited. Address, V. V. (30/35), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

FOR Disposal, by private arrangement, the Business of a Obemist and Druggist (established 1800) and Dealer in Paints, Oils, and Colours, together with the Business Premises, situate in a main thoroughfare at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. The premises are freehold, and consist of shop and dwelling-house, with front and side entrance and cellar; also a warehouse (3 floors) in the rear. The house contains drawing and dining rooms, 4 bedrooms, attics, bathroom, w.c., kitchen and scullery, and usual out-offices. Frontage to the street about 19 feet, and depth 89 feet. A bona-fide purchaser can inspect books; returns over £1,200 yearly; satisfactory reasons for sale; premises in occupation of the proprietor. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Hayes & Son, Solicitors, Market Place, Gainsborough.

PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

PARTNERSHIP wanted by energetic man, well up in first-class Dispensing and Prescribing, and also short experience of modern Store style. Hatfield, 11 London Road, Liverpool.

PARTNER wanted, with £200, to take entire control of business worth £500; this would be a capital opportunity for Chemist who wishes to purchase a good business; advertiser would be willing to sell out entirely at any time convenient to partner; first-class house. Letters addressed, in confidence, to "Fides" (27/33), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

TO LET.

CHISLEHURST.—To Let, large convenient Premises; premier position; most excellent opportunity in this increasing high-class neighbourhood. Further particulars of A. Line, Chislehurst.

TO DENTISTS.—House over high-class suburban Chemist's to be Let; rent-free to 25th March; to a gentleman who thoroughly understands his profession this offers an exceptional opportunity of realising a fortune; we have numerous shops and can introduce business; only modern up-to-date menu need apply. W. D. O., 39 George Street, Richmond, Surrey.

TENDERS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.

THE Treasurer and Governors invite Tenders for the supply of Drugs and Chemicals, Surgical and Antiseptic Dressings, for 12 months from April 1, 1897; further particulars, with form of tender, may be obtained on application at the Superintendent's office; tenders, duly sealed, are to be sent in to the Counting House not later than March 13.

E. C. PERRY, Superintendent.

Guy's Hospital, February 24, 1897.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

RETAIL.

MESSRS. BATTLE, SON & MALTBY, Lincoln, require a Junior Assistant at once; please give usual particulars.

JUNIOR; outdoors; Store and Photographic trade; half-holiday weekly; no Sunday duty. Apply, 31 Peckham Rye, S.E.

F. M. RIMMINGTON & SON, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bradford, have a vacancy for an outdoor, qualified Assistant of good experience.

WANTED, immediately, good Junior for Dispensing business; indoors. Apply, A. H. Ellithorpe, 8 York Place, Balls Road, Birkenhead.

QUALIFIED Assistant, indoors, about 26, with good Dispensing experience. Apply, with full particulars, R. C. Harrison, 3 Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.

IMMEDIATE.—An active Junior, accustomed to Dispensing; knowledge of Post-office work preferred. Apply, S. H. G., Mr. Beaton, Chemist, Dalston.

SMART Junior for City business; short hours, good salary. Apply, personally only, between 2 and 4, Hay's International Drug Co., 16 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

WANTED, an Assistant well up in his business; aged 22 to 23; indoors; qualified preferred; good salary. Apply, Thos. Davies, 485 King's Road, West Chelsea.

WANTED, smart Junior Assistant, accustomed to good-class trade; must be quick and accurate Dispenser. Apply, J. W. Webber, M.P.S., 202 High Road, Chiswick.

WANTED, an Assistant, able to Dispense, for Country trade; permanent preferred; state age, height, salary, with other particulars; indoors. Williams, Chemist, Hereford.

QUALIFIED Dispenser, used to Store trade; short hours, no Sunday work; aged 25 to 35. Apply, Q. D. (56/27), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SMART active Junior wanted; must be a good Counterpane; outdoors; one used to the Store trade preferred. Particulars and carte to T. Lewis, 1 Fox Street, Preston, Lancs.

WANTED, an Assistant, aged about 23, indoors, for Dispensing and Light Retail business. Apply, with full particulars, to Adams, 21 Formosa Street, Maida Vale, London, W.

GOOD Junior wanted; used to sharp Store trade preferred; must have good reference; indoors. Apply, Francis & Son (Limited), Exchange Stores, Brixton Road, S.W. (close at 4 Wednesdays).

QUALIFIED Assistant, indoors, for a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business. Apply, stating age, reference, and salary, to S. T. Milbank, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Bishop's Stortford.

FOREIGN Assistant wanted to learn English Pharmacy; must speak French and German; progressive salary given; short hours. Hay's International Drug Co., 16 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

COMPETENT Assistant wanted (indoors), as Counterpane; state usual particulars, and enclose photo. J. Phillips & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 92 Commercial Street, Newport, Mon.

ASSISTANT wanted; qualified preferred. Apply, with references, stating age, height, salary required (outdoors), and enclosing photo, to F. A. Wilcock, Drug Stores, Victoria Street, Wolverhampton.

QUALIFIED Junior, for Light Retail and Dispensing, with knowledge of Photography preferred. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to J. Gibbs & Son, The Central Pharmacy, Eastbourne.

WANTED, for March 10, smart Assistant, to take charge of Drug counter in large Mixed Country business; one used to a country trade preferred; 28 to 30. Ison & Sons (Limited), Wellington, Salop.

ASSISTANT (qualified) wanted in Light Retail and Dispensing business. State salary required (indoors), and give usual particulars, to Chas. Thompson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

ACTIVE Junior Assistant wanted to manage Branch. State age, height, salary required (indoors), when disengaged, enclosing references and photo (returnable), to J. Beech, Monument Road, Birmingham.

WANTED, a smart capable Assistant, who is registered; also a competent man, not necessarily qualified, for a good-class Cash business. Usual particulars to "Vita," c/o Messrs. Mace & Haldane, 94 Milton Street, E.C.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant for a small Country business; very comfortable home and short hours; would suit a gentleman in delicate health. J. E., 73 Balby Road, Doncaster, or 224 Roman Road, Bow, E.

JUNIOR; indoors; must have good references; personal application preferred; if by letter, state age, salary required, references, when disengaged, and enclose carte (to be returned), Bunker, 135 Great Dover Street, S.E.

INDOORS.—A competent Assistant, not under 22 years; 1 only employed; one seeking permanency preferred. Apply, personally or by carte, with full particulars, to Robert Bird, Pharm. Chemist, 103 High Holborn, W.C.

EARLY in March, a Junior Assistant, about 22, of thoroughly steady habits; abstainer; accustomed to a good-class Dispensing business. Address, with full particulars, enclosing carte, to Mr. Vizer, 154 Marine Parade, Brighton.

REGISTERED Chemist, with good credentials, who can invest £200 to £300 in established business, can secure good position and income. Address, "Director," c/o J. T. Openshaw, Esq., Solicitor, 7 Brazennose Street, Manchester.

END of April and May; 2 Managers (married) for newly-built Branches; must be of good address and business ability. Apply, stating age, height, qualifications, experience, and salary, Waud, Cash Drug Stores, Haymarket, Leicester.

ASSISTANT wanted, about 24, indoors, for a Light Retail business; one with some knowledge of Photography preferred. Applications, stating age, height, salary required, and full particulars, to Jarvis, Chemist, Handsworth, Birmingham.

TRUSTWORTHY Second Assistant required in Cash business; knowledge of Photography preferred; outdoors; no Sunday duty. State age, salary, references, and all customary information, Timothy White Company, Chemists, Portsmouth.

DISPENSER wanted at the London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.; must possess Minor qualification; salary £90 per annum, with certain allowances. Applications to be made to the Head Dispenser, with copies of three recent testimonials.

JUNIOR or Improver in a modern Pharmacy second week in March; time for study allowed; knowledge of Dispensing necessary; comfortable home; personal interview preferred. Talintyre, Operative Chemist, 144 Stroud Green Road, Finsbury Park.

RETAIL—continued.

WANTED. by the 20th of March, a steady and trustworthy Assistant; indoors; abstainer preferred; able to speak Welsh. Apply, stating age, height, salary, experience, and references to late employers, to S. Prytherch, Bodedern Valley, Anglesey.

QUALIFIED Assistant (out doors) wanted; no Sunday duty; Thursday afternoon holiday. Apply, with full particulars and references, stating salary required and if any experience in Agricultural trade, to Newhams Limited, 27 King Street, Sheffield.

BRADFORD, YORKS.—Assistant: 20 to 22; abstainer; one able to do a little Extracting preferred. Send references, salary expected (outdoors, and must be moderate), and all particulars to 25/8, Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR Assistant, qualified, or studying for Minor, in good Country business; hours easy. Send full particulars of age, experience, and salary required, with photograph if convenient (to be returned), to H. R. Maynard, The Pharmacy, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

WANTED, thoroughly reliable, qualified Assistant to manage small Prescribing and Retail business; indoors; home comforts and time for recreation. Apply personally if possible, to M. Cambridge House, 103 Fortress Road, London, N.W. If letters, please state age, salary, &c.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant to manage Branch, Light Retail and Dispensing; married man, with furniture, preferred, as there is dwelling-house attached; must have good references. Address, with photo, "Kent," c/o Barron, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, London.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY MEDICAL FUND DISPENSARY, New Swindon, Wilts.—There is a vacancy for a Junior male Dispenser (qualified) at the above. Apply, with particulars and testimonials, and state salary required, to G. M. Swinhoe, New Swindon.

CHEMIST wanted for Abroad; Minor qualifications; good salary to experienced man; must be absolutely steady; London experience preferred; 3 years' agreement; splendid climate. Apply, A. B. C. 476, c/o Messrs. Deacon's Advertising Offices, 154 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

CAPE COLONY.—A qualified Assistant, not under 23 years old; second-class passage paid to destination; 3 years' engagement; liberal salary. Apply, by letter only, with references and particulars as to age, height, qualification, &c., to Doble, 35 St. Mary's Terrace, Paddington, London, W.

JUNIOR, for the country, accustomed to Agricultural and good-class Family business, and able to Extract teeth; no Sunday work; comfortable home. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, to H. O. Webb, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Buckingham. Please enclose photograph, which will be at once returned.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant (registered Chemist) for small country seaport town; hours 8 to 7, with half-holiday weekly; duties light; good references indispensable. Apply, with usual particulars, stating salary required and enclosing photo, to Hornblow & Co. (Limited), Chemists, Watchet, Somerset.

JUNIOR Assistant, aged about 20, for good-class Country business; must be well recommended, active, and of gentlemanly manners and address. State age, height, particulars of experience, salary required (indoors), references, and enclose photo (which will be returned), to E. J. King, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Midsomer Norton, near Bath.

VACANCY occurs in high-class modern Pharmacy in Southern suburb for a smart, qualified Dispenser; permanency for capable man, whose conscientious services will be highly appreciated. Apply, giving full particulars, stating salary asked, and enclosing photo, to 27/34, Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AN active Assistant, accustomed to a good middle-class trade; strictly sober; able to speak Welsh; good opportunity for an unqualified to have an interest in a good business; seaside; give full particulars, salary (outdoors), age, experience; good opportunity to a suitable man. "Wales" (28/37), Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, indoors, middle of March, accustomed to Prescribe; will be practically in charge; one that can Extract, and with Agricultural experience, preferred; easy place, comfortable home, healthy neighbourhood. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, and references, with photo if possible, to Dunford, High Street, Wiveliscombe, Somerset.

YOUNG Major man desires immediately the services of a gentlemanly Junior, about 22 years, for Select Country Retail business near Liverpool; comfortable home, and duties light; one willing to take time for study in part lieu of salary preferred; must have good Counter address and Dispensing experience; desirable situation for man preparing for exam. Address, "Pharmacist" (26/9), Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DISPENSER: qualified; aged 28 to 30. Apply, stating salary, height, two references, Wand, Cash Stores, Leicester.

QUALIFIED Assistant for brisk business; outdoors. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, J. T. Moore, 39 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

QUALIFIED young energetic Assistant wanted immediately; salary £50; indoors. Apply, "Manager," 1 King David Lane, London, E.

COMPETENT Assistant required; good address; capable of being left in sole charge; personal interview. Rees, Chemist, 98 Gray's Inn Road.

WANTED, a smart Counterman, possessing a thorough knowledge of the optical trade. Apply, Lewis & Burrows (Linn.), 22 Great Portland Street, W.

IMMEDIATE.—Competent Assistant wanted (indoors); well up in Dispensing essential; about 24. Send particulars or call, "Pharmacist," 288 Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, W.

IMMEDIATELY, a smart qualified Assistant, of good appearance and address; aged about 26; half day weekly, easy hours, and comfortable home. Apply, personally, to Mitchell Parker, Crouch End, London, N.

SMART Junior, accustomed to good-class Cash business. Applicants to state age, references, height, salary, and enclose photo (to be returned). S., c/o Messrs. Wright, Layman & Unney, 50 Southwark Street, S.E.

JUNIOR wanted, immediately, to Dispense, attend counter, put up stock, &c.; must be smart and gentlemanly; outdoors. Apply, "West-end" (57/3), Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED Assistant, first week in March, to take charge of Branch in London suburb; must be obliging and an accurate Dispenser. Apply, with all particulars, to H. J. Brough, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Netherwood Road, West Kensington, W.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver, of gentlemanly appearance, and good address, and accustomed to a good-class Dispensing business. Apply personally, or if by letter, with carte. Full particulars and salary required, to Edward C. Perks, 1 Sloane Square, S.W.

MALTA.—Assistant required, with Minor qualification; must be a good Dispenser and Counterman; salary to commence £100, with rooms; annual advance; passage paid out. Address, "Malta," c/o Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke, 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

JUNIOR for good-class Dispensing business; if with knowledge of Photography preferred. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and particulars of experience, to J. A. Brinsford, Southwell Street, Kingsdown, Bristol. Applications not answered within three days declined.

WANTED, an outdoor Assistant, with a view to early Partnership and ultimate succession: an excellent opportunity for a qualified man, married or single, with a little capital, to drop into a really good concern. Full particulars to A. Z., c/o Baiss Bros., Jewry Street, London, E.C.

SMART Assistant wanted for London, S.E., to manage a Branch; not under 24; must be strictly sober, industrious, and have good references; also a gentleman requiring time for study, about same age. Apply by letter only, enclosing carte and copies of recent testimonials, if any, with salary expected, outdoor, to "Chemist," 82 Stamford Hill, N.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted for Drug department to act under the proprietor; must have had experience in Buying and Prescribing, Photographic materials, and Manufacturing of Proprietary goods, and be accustomed to quick Cash Store trade. Also a qualified Assistant to take charge of Branch shop; must have first-class references as to characters and abilities; hours shorter than is usual, and no Sunday work; outdoors; photos sent will be returned; state salary. Apply, X. (28/2), Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PARISH OF ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.
DISPENSER WANTED.

THE Guardians of the above-named Parish require the services of an experienced Dispenser for their Outdoor Dispensary, 204 Hoxton Street, N.

Salary £110 per annum, rising by annual increments of £5 to £120 per annum, subject to deductions under the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896.

The person appointed must be under 35 years of age, must attend at the Dispensary from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. daily, and such further time as the exigencies of the work may require, and be a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries of London, be duly registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or be otherwise qualified to act as a Dispenser under the Order of the Local Government Board.

Applications must be made upon forms to be obtained at my office, and returned to me, endorsed "Dispenser," not later than Monday, the 8th March next.

By order,
ROBT. CLAY,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Clerk's Office, 213 Kingsland Road, N.E.
February 24, 1897.

SITUATIONS OPEN CONT'D

WHOLESALE.

TRAVELLERS calling on Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Chemical Manufacturers, &c., can hear of good commission. Address, Bennett, Sons & Shears (Limited), 167 Kingsland Road, N.E.

WANTED, a qualified Chemist; must understand the manufacture of Pharmaceutical preparations. Apply by letter, stating full particulars and salary required, to "Pharmacist," c/o Messrs. Goodinge & Son, 16 Aldersgate Street, London.

TRAVELLER for Disinfectant.—Wanted, in Lancashire, a first-class man to represent a good house; must be capable and reliable; salary and commission. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to 18/7, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER wanted, £1 per week and commission, for London and suburbs, who has a good connection amongst Store Chemists and Patent-medicine Vendors; no objection to one representing one good house. Address, Borthwick, 381 Kingsland Road, London.

APPRENTICESHIPS

RETAIL.

WANTED, smart youth, as Apprentice, for Chemist's business; must have passed his Preliminary Examination or equivalent. Address, with full particulars, 28/30, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

RETAIL.

IMPROVER; 19; time for study; London or South. Hyslop, Market Place, Romsey.

JUNIOR; 21; 5 years' varied experience. E. Southen, 67 Walton Street, Oxford.

ASSISTANT; aged 31; experienced; 5 ft 5 in. Jago, 31 Craigerne Road, Blackheath.

JUNIOR; 20½; 5½ years' experience. Buckner, 221 Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

AS Manager or Dispenser to Hospital; age 34. "Alpha," 45 Warwick Road, Stratford, E.

QUALIFIED; 21; good experience; Manchester preferred. "Tarax," 4 Guilford Place, W.C.

QUALIFIED; 25; in Dispensing business; London preferred. E. W., 29 High Street, Windsor.

AS Manager, with view to succession or Partnership. R. B., 22 Promenade Villas, Cheltenham.

LOCUM or Permanent; disengaged; aged 29; good Extractor. 2 Horton Street, Lewisham.

ASSISTANT; 26; good references; tall; disengaged. "Oda," 21 Albert Road, Forest Gate, E.

JUNIOR; 20; 5 ft. 10 in.; 4 years' apprenticeship in good business. J. C., 9 Willis Road, Cambridge.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper to Surgeon, after part of day. X., Moorshead, Chemist, Portsmouth.

ASSISTANT; 23; 7 years' experience; 2 years present situation. Parr, 23 Millbay Road, Plymouth.

MANAGER or Locum-Tenens; qualified; experienced; disengaged. 1 Berkeley Road, Crouch End, N.

ASSISTANT; 25; London and country experience; London preferred. Buhman, Cotchill, Carlisle.

MANAGER, Assistant; 26; qualified; West-end experience. Owen, 6 Kingsgate Street, Holborn, W.O.

ASSISTANT; 23; 5 ft. 10 in.; outdoors; experienced. W. T. Z., Ivy Grove, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.

JUNIOR; 21; 6 years' experience; good references. "Statin," 112 Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington, N.

LOCUM or otherwise; qualified; abstainer; engagement wanted to March 22. Boden, Pilton, Barnstaple.

MANAGER or Locum; qualified; single; Extractor; disengaged March 19. 1 Colonnade, Hawkhurst.

DISENGAGED; qualified; locum or permanent; aged 32. Reply, "Tabella," 6 Sheldon Street, Croydon.

ASSISTANT; 31; tall; unqualified; outdoors; good reference. Fuller, Isons (Limited), Wellington, Salop.

MANAGER or Locum; Extractor; Prescriber; good references. Bailey, 17 Stafford Road, Brixton, S.W.

COMPETENT Assistant; 23; 7 years' experience; outdoors. Phillips, 19 Young Street, Kensington, W.

ASSISTANT or Locum; 15 years' experience; disengaged. "Chemicus," Dunford House, Weymouth.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; 25; disengaged; engagements booked. Jones, 48 Crampton Street, Walworth, S.E.

ASSISTANT; 23; good experience; knowledge of Photography. "Junior," c/o Mr. Spanton, Chemist, Malton.

LOCUM-TENENS; 25; qualified; West-end experience; good Dispenser. "Chemist," 118 Kingsland Road, N.E.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; 33; Country preferred; abstainer; height 6 ft. "Ourare," Arhosa, Menai Bridge.

MANAGER. Senior; 12 years' experience; 29; qualified; disengaged; permanency. Price, Manse, Ministerley, Salop.

ADVERTISER desires part-time engagement in Holloway or near; trustworthy. "Radix," 632 Holloway Road, N.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 25; 9 years' experience. 27/26, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO Physician or Surgeon, competent Dispenser; indoors; 21; state salary given. X., c/o 18 Queen's Road, Tunbridge Wells.

AS Assistant or Manager of a Branch; 27; qualified; single. Apply, "Extractor," Belle Vue Lodge, High Street, Cheltenham.

LOCUM-TENENS, or Temporary Assistant; qualified; aged 43; disengaged. O. M., 1 Stratford Villas, Camden Square, N.W.

JUNIOR; 19½; 5 ft. 9½ in.; 4½ years' experience; passed Preliminary; good references. W. B. W., 46 St. David Street, Brechin, N.B.

ADVERTISER wishes morning engagement. "Redfern" (30.10), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LOCUM-TENENS; medical man's son; 9 years' experience; gentlemanly; aged 29; good references. T., 272 Old Kent Road, S.E.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; whole or part time; disengaged; experienced. "Chemist," 56 Spurstowe Road, Hackney, London, N.E.

AS Assistant in good Dispensing business; aged 25; Major; good experience and references. A. B., 11 Brunswick Square, Camberwell.

JUNIOR; outdoors; aged 21; height 5 ft. 10 in.; 4½ years' experience; reference and photo. A., Southcote, 6 Arboretum Road, Worcester.

PERMANENCY; disengaged; 9 years' experience; gentlemanly not afraid of work; good references. M., 272 Old Kent Road, S.E.

ASSISTANT; 23; tall; 7 years' experience in Dispensing and quick Retail business; good references. T. Biscoomb, Tower Street, York.

PART-TIME or Evenings; disengaged; Store Chemist; or Dispensing for Surgeon; experience. "Antipyrene," 82 Crowndale Road, London, N.W.

JUNIOR; aged 20; 4½ years' experience; good references; country preferred; good experience desired. T. J. Parry, Midsomer Norton, Bath.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; Retail. Wholesale, or Stores; unqualified; disengaged; 14 years' experience. Laurence, 6 Argyle Street, Leytonstone.

MANAGER, Traveller, or Assistant; registered; married; disengaged; references. J. L. V., 11 Brook Road, Ashley Road, Bristol.

RETAIL—continued.

DISPENSER to Chemist or Surgeon; experienced; energetic; 27; disengaged; permanency required. Thornton, 67 Clarendon Road, Croydon.

SENIOR or Manager; qualified; experienced; best references; country preferred. 29/32, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR; disengaged in few days; good references; permanency. "Saloi" (29/7), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMPROVER or Dispenser; 19; passed Prelim.; knowledge of Photography; good references; outdoors preferred. S. F., 11 Brixton Road, London, S.W.

IMMEDIATELY; locum or permanency; qualified; aged 24; Prescriber, Extractor. "Argon," 12 West Terrace, North Ormsby, Middlesbrough.

PERMANENCY or Temporary; experienced; 38; qualified. "Instant" (29/8), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

RESIDENT Manager, or Outdoor Assistant; qualified; married; permanency; good Prescriber, Extractor, &c. "Chemist," Grimsbury, Banbury, Oxon.

AS Junior, London preferred, by March 23; abstainer; aged 22; Prescriber; terms moderate. Hales, c/o Messrs. King & Son, Chemists, Market Drayton, Salop.

BRANCH Manager or outdoor Assistant; disengaged March 8; qualified; aged 29; married; good experience and references. Ellis, 162 Shepherd's Bush Road, W.

AS Locum-Tenens or Manager; qualified; 33 years of age; used to good-class businesses; disengaged March 4. Apply, A. B., c/o Mdme. Merritt, 1 Princes Street, W.

IMPROVER; 20; passed Prelim.; wishes London Dispensing experience; respectable; low salary. Address, 55/67, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER, Widows or others; middle-aged; 4 years' recent berth; many years in the Medical, well as Chemists; just disengaged. "Medical," 37 Tyneham Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.

WANTED, by Pharmaceutical Chemist, situation as Manager or Senior Assistant, in Torquay, Brighton, Bournemouth, or other seaside town in the South; aged 28. Apply, Brooke, Kistor House, Belgrave Road, Torquay.

ANALYTICAL Chemist; absolute master of French, German, Spanish, wants technical translations. H. B., 57 Gurney Street, S.E.

WHOLESALE.

TRAVELLER; Drugs or Sundries; London; disengaged. "Taraxacum," 29 Ifield Road, Fulham Road, S.W.

JUNIOR; 7 years' experience; Wholesale or Store preferred. Apply, W. B. Ridley, 5 Coningsby Road, South Ealing, W.

PILL Maker and Coater seeks situation: thoroughly experienced; good references. "Pills," 239 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

AS Traveller; 12 years' experience; expenses and commission: will push good Specialties. Apply, Hutchins, 20 Clare Street, Cardiff.

AS Warehouseman or Manager of Aërated-waters department; 10 years' experience; good references; aged 25. A. Mattingley, c/o Wood, Chemist, Windsor.

TRAVELLER, active, energetic, 25, of good address, could represent a good house—Drug or Sundry; excellent references. "Fides," 136 Sheffield Moor, Sheffield.

ADVERTISER, giving up Retail; 14 years' experience; wishes to represent wholesale firm as Traveller; Midlands (preferred). Address, 336 Alfreton Road, Nottingham.

TRAVELLER.—Re-engagement to Drug or Sundry house for town or country; good experience and sound references; aged 26. C. T. (27/12), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LEDGER or Invoice Clerk; young man, 33 years of age, married, desires situation as above, or any position of trust; 12 years' good reference from last situation; thorough good experience in the Wholesale; rapid writer, quick and accurate at figures; moderate salary; disengaged. F., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AGENT or Traveller.—H. M. Chennell, who has been with a well-known firm for over three years, and successfully assisted in introducing a speciality throughout the United Kingdom, having finished his engagement, is open for a similar appointment; known personally to the largest buyers throughout the country. Address, 26 Devonshire Road, Blackheath Hill, S.E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISINFECTANTS.—Carbolated fluid manufacturers please quote lowest price for cash, in quantities. Address, "Dealer," c/o J. W. Vickers, 5 Nicholas Lane, E.C.

DAISY Window Attractions are so successful that Mr. Agar, chemist, South Bank, wrote to say that had he not occasionally taken it out, the window would most certainly have been pressed in by the crowd. If you want your window smashing thus, write for particulars. "Daisy," Leeds.

ASSISTANTS rapidly prepared personally and through the post for all examinations; most successful system; numerous high passes at Major, Minor, and Apothecaries' Hall; competent tutors in all departments. Apply, Mr. G. E. Skerry, M.A., the City School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, 27 Chancery Lane, London.

A FIRM opening new premises in busy thoroughfare wish to obtain immediately something novel for Shop-window Decoration and Attraction; a speciality in manufacturers' goods not objected to if same can be arranged with striking effect or accompanied with working model. Particulars and terms to "Alchemist" (28/4), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHEMISTS' Shop-fittings.—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and out-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens; counters with glass-case fronts; wall-cases; bent-front and flat-top counter-cases; counter-desks; tooth-brush cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for chemists, new and second-hand; extensive stock to select from, at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemists' Fitter, 14 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—The Koko Maricopas Company (Limited), 11 Gray's Inn Road, London, will supply a Flag and Pole (free) to be fixed over the shop, with the words in white letters, "Koko for the Hair," and with the name, &c., of Chemist underneath; this is found to be a splendid advertisement for Chemists and Druggists; a beautiful picture of Miss Ellen Terry (framed, 22 in. by 16 in.) can be had on application either to Messrs. Butler & Crispe, 82 Clerkenwell Road, London, or to the Company at above address; write for particulars.

CHEMIST'S 12-ft. range 60 mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled-glass labels, glass knobs, pilasters, shelves, mahogany cornice above, lockers below, complete high-class fitting, £13; 6-ft. mahogany bent plate-glass counter-case, display-shelves, mirror-backs, trays, &c., 97s. 6d.; 5-ft. similar, 80s.; handsome 6-ft. mahogany glass wall-case, £8 10s.; new and second-hand wall-cases, dispensing-screens, enclosures, counters, glass shelves, shop-rounds, jars, &c.; Chemists fitted complete. Mills, Shopfitter, Show-case Manufacturer, 203 City Road, London, E.C.; Steam Works: 82 Bath Street, E.C.

ESPECIALLY Cheap Chemists' Shop-fittings.—2 ft. 6 in. bent-glass counter-cases, with mirror falls and lined blue cloth, 25s. each; 10 mahogany counter-desks and plate-glass perfume-cases, 45s. each; flat plate-glass counter-case, 4 ft. long, mirror falls and plate-glass ends, 63s.; glass wall-showcase, 8 ft. long by 8 ft. 4 in. high, with shelves complete, £11 10s.; 4 nickel-plated stands, with 3 octagon plate-glass bevelled shelves to each, price 25s. each; and an enormous selection of ranges of drug-drawers, shelving, lockers, cornice, &c.; counters, plate-glass and pannelled fronts; dispensing-screens; counter-showcases; bottles, ung. jars, &c., &c. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, City Road, London, E.C.

TO be Sold, immediately, high-class Stock of Chemist's Fittings, including elaborate ranges of solid mahogany-fronted drawers, fitted with bevelled-edge labels, crystal-cut knobs, 10 to 20 ft. long; also ranges of shelving and lockers to match; 20 plate-glass fronted counters, mahogany tops, the backs fitted with numerous drawers, including cash, label drawers, &c.; solid mahogany wall-cases with movable shelves, 6 ft. to 20 ft. long; immense stock of window-enclosures, bent-glass show-cases, sponge-cases, massive dispensing-screens, from 70s. upwards, and everything appertaining to the Chemist's business. Shops, &c., fitted up entirely within a fortnight's notice, from £50 upwards, by most experienced men. Write for testimonials, Edwards & Co., Medical Fitters, 108 Whitechapel, Liverpool.

CHEAP GOOD PERFUMES

QUINTESSENCES (Rouse's) enable the Retail Chemist to make his own Perfumes without trouble at a cost of 4d. per oz.; a booklet, giving full particulars, together with samples of labels, sent free on receipt of post-card. Rouse Bros., Man'g Perfumers, 61 Charlotte Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

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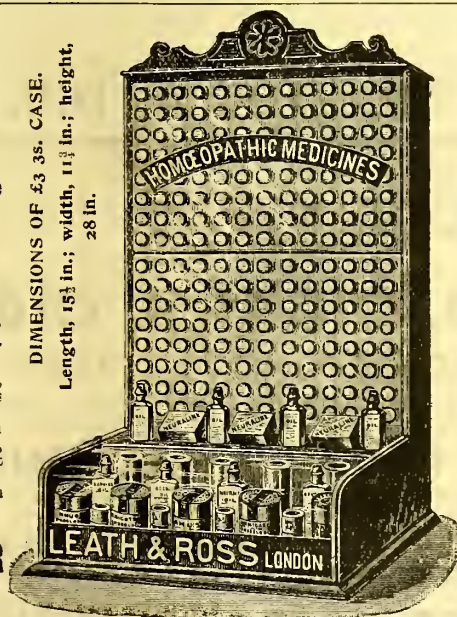
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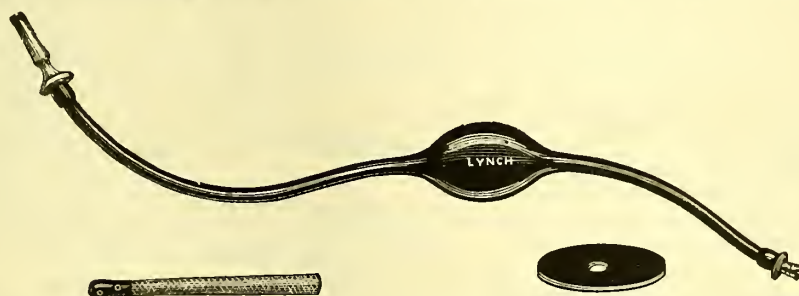
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**THE ONLY SELF-CLOSING
CHECK TILLS.**

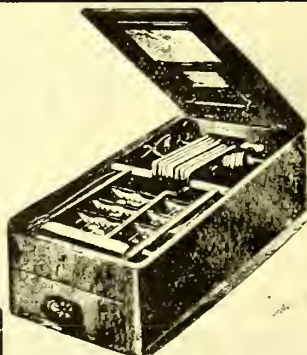
The Chemist and Druggist says:—"Mr. O'Brien claims, we think justly, that his till is as good a one as has yet been produced for the Chemists' trade. The new coin exhibitor is so simple and costs so little that we would commend this form to new purchasers."

The British and Colonial Druggist says:—"The drawer is self-closing, that is, when the outside edge is brought within 3 or 4 inches of the case the drawer snaps to at once. There can thus be no secret manipulation of the drawer."

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Pay for them-
selves in an in-
credibly short
space of time.

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**FOURTEEN DAYS' TRIAL
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**THOUSANDS SOLD IN OVER 1,000 TOWNS
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Most suitable Till for a quick Cash trade.

MADE IN SOLID MAHOGANY. Size, 18 x 10 x 7 inches.

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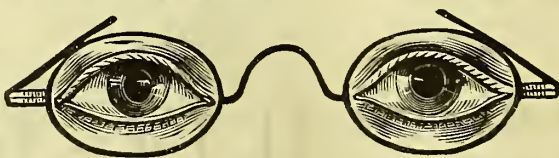
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The implacable foe to stale trade!

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Deserves Another.

Daisy helps her agents.

Does as she would be done by.

Gives good profits (100 per cent. on bulk).

Protects against the unfair competitor

(Under the P.A.T.A.'s maternal wing).

Takes the risk (see previous page).

Make the powders spin.

Mr. Sydney White, the well-known Leicester Chemist,
wires: "Send the DAISY, to complete my £40 contract."

We believe in helping our customers all we can. We protect the prices, sell them an article they can SELL, advertise in their publications, and assist them as much as we can. If you are issuing a List, or Journal, &c., write us and offer your best prices for a half and a full page, and, if possible, we will advertise with you. We will also be glad to advertise in Bazaar programmes. We must keep our agents selling, or we cannot sell ourselves.

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20 Daisies in each box, 13½d.

Sells mostly in two's and three's, generally at full price. Lowest cutting price, **1s.**

Samples, **1d.** each. Lowest cutting price, 5 for **4d.**

1 dozen	10s. 9d.	per dozen.
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Gross lots specially quoted for. Write us and see if it won't pay to have a display.

Three dozen **1s. 1½d.** Daisies generally sell at **1d.** each, or about **£3.** The profit thus equals **£1 11s.** on an outlay of **£1 8s. 6d.,** or above **100** per cent. profit.

10 Daisies in each box, 7½d.

Generally commands full price; Minimum cutting price, **7d.**

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Net Quarterly Account.
2½ per cent. cash one month.
7½ per cent. for cash enclosed with order.

Cash or Satisfactory References with first order. **CARRIAGE PAID.**

Any retailer selling DAISY below the minimum cutting prices, will be refused supplies, either direct from us, or through the wholesale houses.

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See 3 previous pages.

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Antiseptic. Non-Poisonous. Non-Irritating.

IZAL is an emulsion of Izal Oil. Mixed with 200 parts of water it gives an antiseptic lotion which is non-irritating, non-poisonous, and very much more powerful and persistent in its action than pure Carbolic Acid on account of the insolubility and low volatilisation point of the Oil.

IZAL has now been in use in several of the large hospitals for 2 or 3 years, and all that is claimed for it has been amply confirmed.

Bacteriological research by eminent specialists, whose reports will be forwarded on application to Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co., has shown the certainty and speed with which **IZAL** destroys even the most resistant of Bacteria.

As a general disinfectant, for economy and pleasantness, **IZAL** is second to none; and its persistent and non-poisonous properties have already rendered it invaluable in the cleansing of Bakehouses.

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IZAL should be employed in Phthisis not only as a disinfectant, but also medicinally, with a view of combating the micro-organism in the tissues, and arresting the disease.

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IZAL Lint, Izal Gauze, and Wool are now prepared and put up, as it has been found how well wounds heal under the continued stimulating and antiseptic influence of **IZAL**.

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Every surgeon, accoucheur, and nurse should make a habit of always using **IZAL** soap.

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**IZAL Emulsion for Disinfecting purposes**

6d., 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 per bottle.

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**IZAL Cream, in Tubes** ... .. 1/1½ tube.

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**IZAL Lint 2/4, Cotton Wool 2/- per lb.**

**Gauze 1/- per 6-yard length.**

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8/- per Gross.

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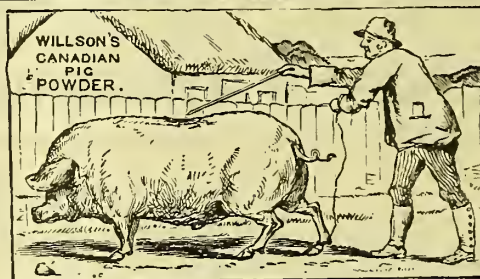
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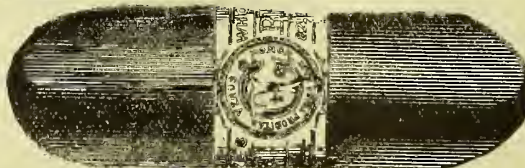
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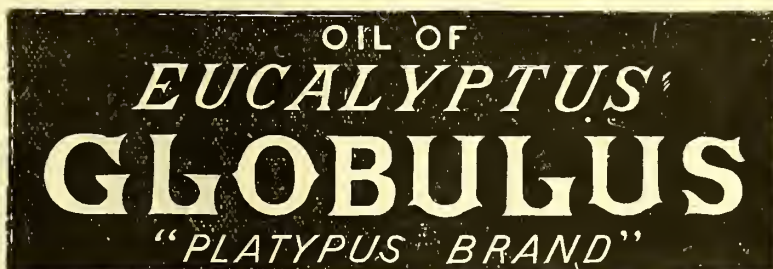
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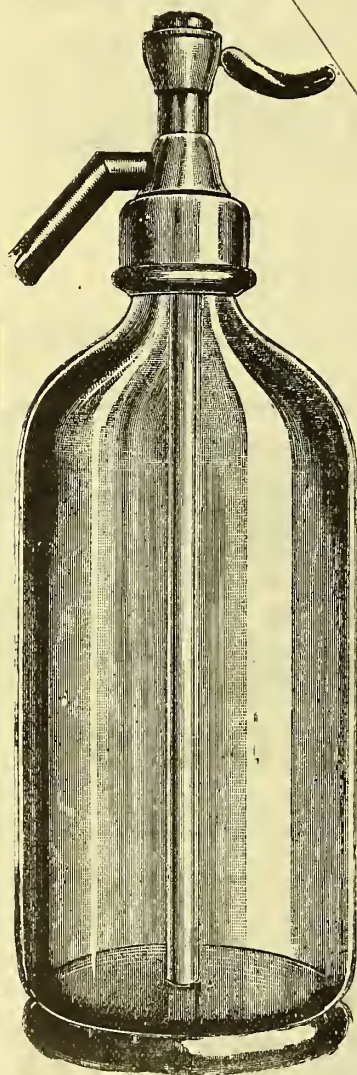


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Per Case of 25 large bottles,	22/6	Per dozen,	12/-
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For net cash.

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**NO SCREWS TO CORRODE OR
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EASY, RAPID, AND
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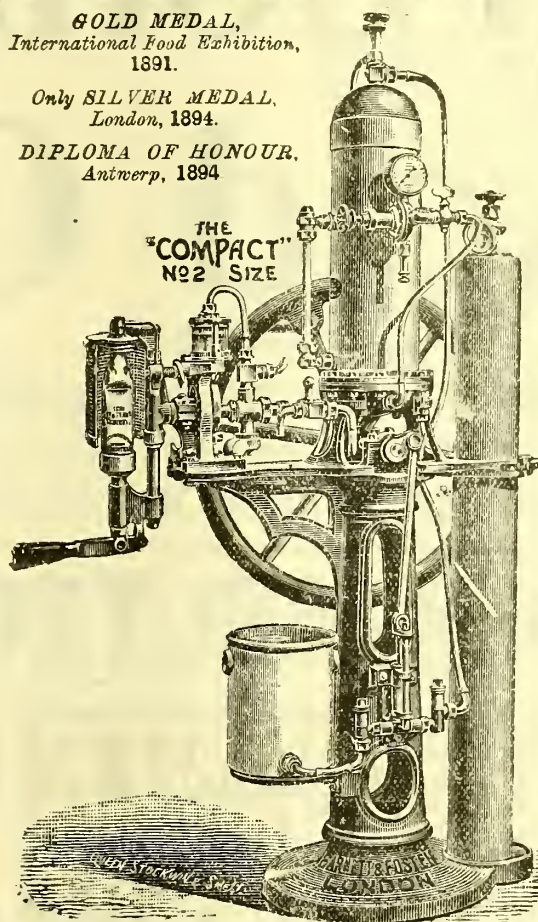
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Syrup Pump fitted to the Turnover Filling Machine on either of above (*Injecto*) £2 extra. If fitted with one Filling Machine only, the two largest Machines are charged £3 less than above prices.

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KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.**

Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of every requirement for the Mineral Water Trade on application.

NIAGARA WORKS, 26th EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.

For **PURE LIQUEFIED**
Carbonic
Acid Gas

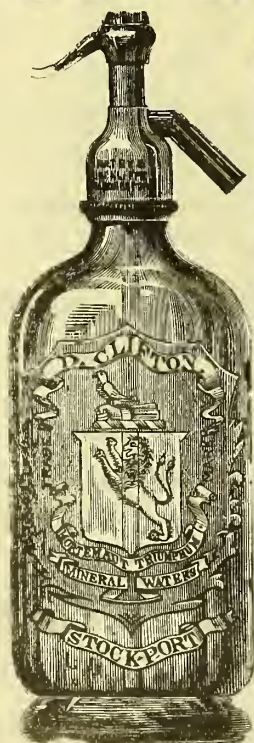
APPLY TO

THE CARBONIC ACID GAS CO., Lea Bridge Road, LONDON, N.E.

OR TO

THE CARBONIC ACID GAS CO., Pollard Street East, Ancoats, MANCHESTER.

SYPHONS SELTZOGENES



Messrs. J. BARRIE JOHNSTONE & CO., 20 Loftus St., Sydney, N.S.W.
Agents for New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand.
Messrs. NOYES BROS., 43 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria,
Agents for Victoria, South and West Australia, and Tasmania.

**SODAWATER
MACHINERY**
AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
• ANCOATS • 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER & LONDON

81 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

PRICES.**SYPHONS** — 1/6, 1/8, and 1/10 each.**SELTZOGENES.**

1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.
6/-	8/8	7/6	8/6	10/5	16/- each.

Including two funnels and stopper for charging.

The tops of these Seltzogenes are made of pure block tin, guaranteed.

American Agents.—For New York and East, Wm. G. SMITHERS, 11
Duane St., New York.
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All our Seltzogenes are
manufactured on the well-
known "Fevre" System,
and each one is thoroughly
tested before leaving the
works.



Hungarian Aperient Water.



Per 50 Bottles (ordinary size), **17/6**
 „ 25 „ (large size) - **12/6**

Free on Rail London. Terms Cash.

ACTIVE. TASTELESS. NEVER GRIPES.

HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 38 Leadenhall Street, London.

SALLYCO!

(REGISTERED)

The Mineral Water of the Day.

A Pleasant Beverage, superior to all other English and German Mineral Waters. It mollifies and qualifies all spirits; mixes well with wines. Relieves Alcoholic Thirst without depressing the system.

It is a Urate Solvent, and prevents fermentation of food

One bottle taken every morning on an empty stomach stimulates the Liver, Kidneys, and Skin to healthy action.

Recommended by Medical Men for Sluggish Liver, Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Lumbago, and Sickness.

All who have tried it are delighted with SALLYCO as a Beverage and Remedy.

Retail Price, 5/- doz. on rail.

Wholesale, 36/- per gross, Carriage Paid.

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WANTED, Aerated Water Manufacturers all over the world (everywhere 100 miles from London) to bottle SALLYCO on special and advantageous terms

THE SALLYCO WATER CO.

Denmark Road, HORNSEY, LONDON, N.



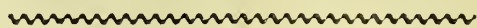
AND OTHER

AERATED TABLE WATERS.

**W. A. ROSS & SONS, LTD.
BELFAST.**

HALL'S COCA WINE

Protected Profit.



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to the Proprietors,

STEPHEN SMITH & CO.

BOW, LONDON.

MARIANI WINE

MINIMUM RETAIL PRICE, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Bots. for **20/-**, or **3/6** per single Bottle.

In original cases of 6 dozen, **£10 4s. Od.** net cash,
with 3 per cent. discount off 6 case lots.

SANTAL MIDY.

MINIMUM RETAIL PRICE, **3/6** per Bottle.

MINIMUM WHOLESALE PRICE, **33/-** per dozen or part of dozen.

In 12 dozen lots, **£18** net cash.

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WILCOX & CO., 83 Mortimer Street, LONDON, W.

GABRIEL JOZEAU, 49 Haymarket, LONDON, S.W.

BURROUGH'S "RED CROSS" BRAND

COCA WINE

Write for Prices & Samples. JAMES BURROUGH, Cale Street Distillery, CHELSEA, LONDON, S.W.

ROBINSON'S ORIGINAL

CONCENTRATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

When diluted in the proportion of one part to forty parts of water at 60° temperature, they faithfully represent the Medicated Waters of the British Pharmacopœia. They are always of uniform strength, and will keep good any length of time in any climate.

Aqua Amygd. Amar. Conco. (U.S.) ..	4/- per lb.	Aqua Cassie Conco. ..	4/- per lb.	Aqua Menth. Virid. Conco. ..	4/- per lb.
" Anethi. Conco. ..	4/- "	" Flor. Aurant... ..	8/6 "	" Pimentæ ..	4/- "
" Anisi ..	4/- "	" Sambuci Conco... ..	8/6 "	" Pulegii ..	4/- "
" Camphoræ ..	4/- "	" Fœniculi Conco. ..	4/- "	" Rosmarini ..	4/- "
" Carui ..	4/- "	" Menth. Pip. Conco. ..	4/- "	" Rosæ ..	8/6 "
" Cinnam. Ver. Conco. ..	8/- "	" Ang. Conco. ..	8/- "	" Virgin. ..	11/6 "

The above may be had in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. or 1-lb. Bottles and upwards, through most of the Wholesale Drug Houses.

Each Bottle has the Inventor's Protection Label over the cork, without which none are genuine.

SUPERIOR ORANGE WINE (Vin. Aurantii, B.P.).

Samples of any of the above sent free on application from

S. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church Street, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.
TRADE MARK, Registered May 21st, 1887.

MILD DRINKS.
Cherry, Raspberry, Strawberry,
Lime Fruit, Black Currant,
Lemon, Orange, Lemon Squash, &c.

THE PIONEER TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES.—Ch. Eng. Temp. Chron.
BECKETT'S
FRUIT SYRUPS & CORDIALS

HOT DRINKS.
Whitech. Gingerette, Ginger,
Lemon, Peppermint, Clove,
Elderberry, Cherry Punch, &c.

First-class beverages.—*The Grocer*.
"Have an established reputation."—*Noncon-*
formist.

"Delicious beverages."—*Scottish Good Templar*.
"Beckett's Fruit Syrups are not to be excelled."
—*Anti-Adulteration Review*.

"Exceedingly pleasant."—*The Rock*.
"Invigorating and refreshing."—*Manchester*
Courier.

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Wholesale and Export Agents—**BARCLAY & SONS (LIM.)**, 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.; **W. EDWARDS & SON**, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.;
J. SANGER & SONS, 2 Winsley Street, Oxford Street; **J. WOOLLEY, SONS & CO.**, Manchester; **GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.**, Leeds, &c., &c.

van Houten's Cocoa

The "LANCET" says:—"Pure and unmixed." "Delicate aroma."
"Really cheaper to use."



SAVAR'S COCA WINE

Is the Coca Wine for
the Chemist, because it
can be sold without a
Wine Licence.

1. It is a true medicinal wine.
2. It is standardised, and contains
 $\frac{1}{2}$ grain pure Cocaine in each
fluid ounce.
3. It is a high-class pharma-
ceutical preparation, a reli-
able restorative tonic, and
therefore it is prescribed by
physicians.
4. It has been in use since 1875.

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON.
Liverpool—**EVANS, SONS & CO.**
Montreal (Canada)—**EVANS AND SONS (LIM.)**.

OVER 200 GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

FRY'S Pure Concentrated COCOA

Try also **FRY'S MALTED COCOA**,
a delicious combination of
FRY'S PURE COCOA AND MALT EXTRACT
(Allen & Hanbury's).

IRISH HONEY AT REDUCED PRICE.

We offer Irish Honey in Kegs of about 80 lbs. net.

Single Kegs at .. 50/- per cwt.
Five " .. 49/- "
Ten " .. 48/- "

14-lb. Self-opening Tins, 2/- per cwt. extra.
7-lb. " " 3/- " "

The quality is very fine this Season. Some Honey of 1894 and 1895 at
32/- per cwt.

Beeswax, warranted genuine, at £9 per cwt.
Cash Discount, 2½ per cent. Packages free.

GEORGE WHITE & SONS, WATERFORD.



DR TIBBLES' VI-Cocoa

THE WHOLESALE PRICE.

RETAIL PRICE.

PER DOZEN.

6d. Packets (Two Dozen in a box)	...	...	5/-
9d. Tins (Two Dozen in a box)	...	...	7/6
1/6 Tins (One Dozen in a box)	...	...	15/-

DISCOUNTS.

5 per cent. Discount on Orders up to £5.

7½ per cent. Discount on Orders for £5 and upwards.

Terms—Cash within 7 days.

Carriage Paid on Orders value £2 and upwards.

N.B.—The above Discounts are from 3¾ to 6¼ per cent. better than can be obtained from any other source, whilst the merits of DR. TIBBLES' VI-COCOA are far greater than any other similar preparation in the world.

LIMIT OF CUTTING.

The Proprietors hereby give notice to the Trade that the limit of "cutting" prices of DR. TIBBLES' VI-COCOA has been fixed as under:—

6d. Packets to be sold at not less than 5½d.

9d. Tins ,; ,, not less ,, 8½d.

1/6 Tins ,, ,, not less ,, 1/4½

Full Prices to be obtained wherever possible.

FURTHERMORE,

Any Chemist, Grocer, or Stores cutting below these prices will be refused supplies direct from ourselves. And in this connection it is important to note that in £5 lots and upwards no trader in the kingdom, "Wholesale or Retail," can obtain more than the 7½ per cent. discount we offer.

Furthermore, as we pay carriage on orders value £2 and upwards, it will **not** be possible to obtain the advantage of this concession, nor that of the exceptional discounts we offer, unless our ruling as to the "cutting" of price is complied with.

Read the foregoing, send your order to



DR TIBBLES' VI-Cocoa Ltd.,

SUFFOLK HOUSE, CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

And obtain your fair share of the profits that are daily being made by our customers everywhere.

BRAND & CO.'S MEAT JUICE.

IN BOTTLES,
Price 28/- per dozen.
Less the usual discount.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, The Empress of Germany, &c.



NESTLE'S Condensed SWISS MILK.

THE RICHEST IN CREAM.

PERCENTAGE OF BUTTER FAT.

Six Samples of NESTLE'S MILK bought at random at six different shops, and analysed by Mr. OTTO HEHNER, late President of the Society of Public Analysts, contained AN AVERAGE OF

13.13 per Cent. of BUTTER FAT.

Sample Tins sent free to the Medical Profession on application to HENRI NESTLE, 48 Cannon Street, London, E.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN. PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

THE EXPORT MERCHANT SHIPPERS' NUMBER OF "THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST"

Will be published on MARCH 13th, 1897.

This is a particularly valuable issue of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" for Advertisers. We select all the Firms in the United Kingdom who can be discovered to have exported any kind of Druggists' Goods during the past year, and draw their attention to the usefulness of this publication for reference. All the Advertisements are indexed, and hundreds of Merchants file the copy for reference when filling indents.

*The importance of inserting announcements of specialities in
DRUGS CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, VARNISHES, AERATED WATER PLANT,
BOTTLES, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS
in this issue is obvious.*

The Circulation to Merchants will, of course, be IN ADDITION TO the regular issue of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" to its Subscribers throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, India, America, and Australasia—the largest and most important Subscription List possessed by any Drug Trade Journal in the World.

Chief Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Offices: MELBOURNE and SYDNEY.

SCHWEITZER'S DANDELION COFFEE

AND

BROWN'S BENZINE.

H. GILBERTSON & SONS, Ltd., have pleasure in informing the Trade that they have purchased the Proprietary Rights and Trade Marks of the above articles, and all orders should be forwarded to them at 11 St. Andrew Street, Holborn, E.C

H. GILBERTSON & SONS, LTD.

Druggists' Sundriesmen, Manufacturers, Perfumers, &c.
11 St. Andrew Street, Holborn, E.C.

CAFÉ ZYLAK

PEPTONISED MILK AND COFFEE (Concentrated).

This new preparation of Coffee with Peptonised Milk supplies a largely felt want in the case of Invalids and delicate people. It is a most valuable addition to the condensed peptonised milk foods which have met with such complete approval from the Medical Profession.

PEPTONISED MILK (Concentrated).

PEPTONISED COCOA AND MILK (Concentrated).

All the above preparations are sold in tins at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., and are obtainable everywhere.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Chemists to the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.



TOWER TEA.

The Best and the Cheapest in the World at the Price.

In $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1-lb. Packets only, to Retail at 1/-, 1/2, 1/4, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/10, 2/-, 2/4, 2/8 per lb. Also in Handsome 1-lb., 3-lb., and 5-lb. Decorated Tins, to Retail at 1/10, 2/-, and 2/4 per lb.

Agents appointed by

TOWER TEA, LIMITED, 5 JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SIX GOLD MEDALS and ONE SILVER
MEDAL awarded.
HIGHEST AWARD at CHICAGO.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

LIEBIG'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT & MALT WINE
Is a delicious beverage and tonic made from
Port Wine, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and
Extract of Malt.

WINCARNIS

Is a New Name Registered to prevent fraudulent imitations

OVER FOUR THOUSAND

Unsolicited Testimonials have been received from
Medical Men.

IMPORTANT UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM
T. POYNTZ WRIGHT, Esq., Medical Officer of Health,
New Street, St. Neots.

New Street, St. Neots, January 28th, 1894.

I have much pleasure in giving you my experience as to the "Meat and Malt Wine" received from you some time since, and in bearing testimony as to its value as a recuperative and restorative agent.

In the early part of last year my wife was seriously unwell, suffering from loss of flesh and appetite, together with mental and bodily exhaustion and sleeplessness. She was under treatment for a considerable time without relief, and I at last determined to try "Wincarnis."

The effect was marked, and convalescence commenced from that date; the appetite returned and the weight hourly increased, and in about two months the health was restored, and this result was in a great measure attributable to the use of "Wincarnis"—of this I feel certain, that in many cases this preparation is a most valuable adjunct to medicinal treatment.

T. POYNTZ WRIGHT,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Neots.

WINCARNIS

Is sold by all Druggists, Wine Merchants, and Patent-medicine Vendors. Ask for Coleman's "Wincarnis," or Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, and see that the word "Wincarnis" is on the shoulder of the bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., everywhere.

If there is any difficulty in getting the Wine, write direct to the manufacturers, who will forward

Sample Pint Bottle free by Post on receipt of 33 stamps
" Doz " " Rail " 30s

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,

ST. GEORGE'S AND BANK PLAIN, NORWICH;
AND 3 NEW LONDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Sole Proprietors of "Osmazon," the New Beef Tea, Coleman's Crown Imperial Invalid Stout, and also Coleman's Crown Imperial Invalid Champagne, which is strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Under certain conditions the cost of a Foreign Wine Licence will be defrayed. For full particulars apply to COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,
Wincarnis Works, NORWICH.

BOVRIL.

What it is!

BOVRIL is Beef, the entire lean of the Best Beef procurable. Not the Forty Pounds Weight of Beef which would have to be eaten before the nourishment contained in One Pound of Bovril could be imparted to the system, but Forty Pounds of the prime parts obtained from the finest selected Cattle reared in Australia and South America, concentrated by a special process, rendering it the most perfect form of strengthening, stimulating, easily digestible nourishment in the smallest possible bulk.

INVALID BOVRIL

Is specially prepared for use in the Sick Room. It is put up in porcelain jars and sold by Chemists and Druggists only; and it differs from ordinary Bovril in being more concentrated and quite devoid of seasoning, and is relished and retained by Invalids when ordinary food and stimulants are rejected.

BOVRIL, Ltd., Food Specialists, LONDON.

Chairman—RT. HON. LORD PLAYFAIR, K.C.B., LL.D.

A PROFITABLE EXTRA.

FINEST TEAS





TARALOUVA
Ceylon Pekoe Fannings
TEA
per 1/6 lb.

DRINK
"TARALOUVA"
Ceylon Fannings
TEA,

Per 1/6 lb.

Sold only in Tins.

Wholesale only: 42 MINCEING LANE, LONDON, E.C.
For Wholesale Terms and Agency apply to

PEARSE & MEEKING, Wholesale Tea Dealers,
St. Dunstan's House, Idol Lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C.



PRINCE ALBERT'S CACHOUX

HIGHEST AWARD COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

These Cachoux are supplied only
in Brass Boxes, of which there
are three sizes. } No. 4's at 3/6 doz. (Export).
No. 5's at 4/- doz. (Home Trade).
No. 6's at 7/- doz.

SUBJECT TO TRADE DISCOUNTS.

All Labels, Titles, and Trade Marks registered in Europe and America

"BENZINE RECT." JACKSON'S.

SIXPENNY & SHILLING SIZES,

4s. and 8s. per dozen.

A Genuine
Benzol.

JACKSON'S CEMENT
It has stood the test of time in all quarters of the globe.
Chinese Diamond.
In Bottles at 3/6 and 7/- per dozen.

ADHESIVE,
TENACIOUS,
AND KEEPS WELL.

JACKSON'S LIQUID GLUE.

SIXPENNY and SHILLING Sizes, at 3/6 and 7/- per doz.
BRUSHES INCLUDED (B)

SPECIALITIES FROM THE LABORATORY OF **THOMAS JACKSON, Strangeways, MANCHESTER.**

HILLABY'S HIGH-CLASS LIQUORICE.

SUPPLIED IN HANDSOME ENAMELLED TINS.

Opinions of **FREDERICK DAVIS, Esq.,**
B.Sc., Member of the Society of
Chemists, Newington College of
Chemistry, 26 and 28 Newington
Causeway, London, S.E.

"Liquorice Wafers of singular purity, consisting of Liquorice extract and Pectin, possessed of very delicate flavour; and I am further of opinion they are especially adapted for children and others requiring the demulcent and emollient principles of the liquorice plant in a palatable and convenient form."

"Liquorice Pellets having the following percentage composition:

Extractive 87, Water 13 = 100, and containing no foreign colouring matter of any kind; and I am further of opinion the extractive is that obtained from the plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, and that the "Pellets" are exceptionally rich in the active principle glycyrrhizin, which by its demulcent and soothing properties to the vocal organs should prove of especial value to public orators and members of the dramatic profession; being of small size, they may be easily carried in the pocket."

"Liquorice and Malt Lozenges which upon chemical examination prove to consist of the finest extract of liquorice combined with malt extract the latter exceptionally rich in diastase, rendering these lozenges of great value both as a nutritive and demulcent agent; and I am also of opinion a better preparation of Liquorice and Malt cannot be obtained, it being a palatable, nutritious, and compact sweetmeat. These lozenges should be of especial value to public speakers, singers, Members of Parliament, and others requiring a sustaining and demulcent combination during lengthy speeches or dramatic recitals."

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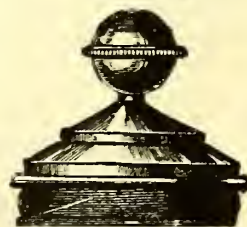
JOHN HILLABY, LION WORKS, PONTEFRAC.



NEW PATENT AIR-TIGHT CHEMIST JAR.

A slight turn of the knob presses the indiarubber Band against the glass, and renders the vessel absolutely air-tight. The Stopper is made of pure Nickel, of handsome shape.

INVALUABLE FOR SHOW BOTTLES, CHEMISTS, CONFECTIONERS, ETC.
Samples and Prices of all Chemists' Sundries men.

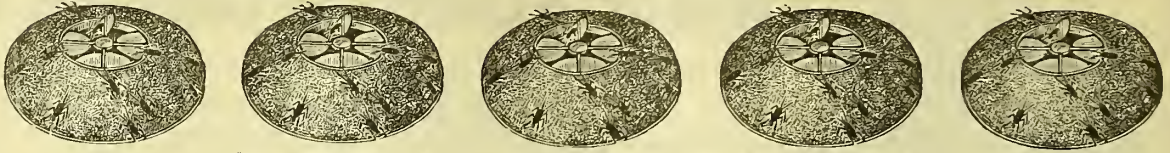


Section of the Nickel Stopper when closed.

C. MELIN,
37 CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE, E.C.

[2]

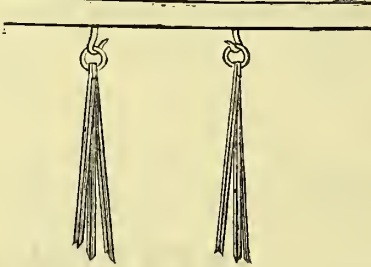
THE "DEMON" AND ONLY REAL BEETLE TRAP.



The Spring is the time to catch these pests.

Per doz., 8/-; if 12 doz., per doz., 7/9. 6 doz. and upwards, Carriage Paid in the United Kingdom.

"SEABROOK" CHILD'S SWING. THE "SIMPLEX" ORANGE PARERS.

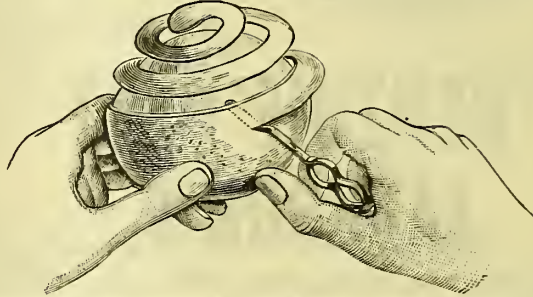


Is held with six very strong woven Cords instead of Ropes, has an upholstered Seat, and Screw Hooks and Rings to fasten.

Ornamental, Easily Fixed, & Readily Detached.

It can be hung up in any Room, Verandah, or to Trees, &c., and is more Practical than any other Swing ever invented.

Each in a strong box. Net price, 2/8 each.



By means of these ingenious little articles oranges can be quickly and easily peeled, without fear of soiling the hands or allowing the juice to escape.

Retail 1d.	2d.	6d.	1/-	1/3	1/6	1/9	2/6	3/6 each.
Per 9d.	1/4	4/-	7/-	8/6	12/-	16/-	20/-	30/- doz.

Better kinds mounted on Velvet Cards without extra charge.

THE "OPENEASY" POCKET KNIVES.

THIS KNIFE OPENS WITHOUT USING THUMBNAI LS OR SPRINGS

THE PATENT
"OPENEASY"
LEVER POCKET KNIFE

BY SIMPLY DRAWING A
LEVER, THE BLADES CAN BE
COMPLETELY OPENED
WITHOUT TOUCHING THEM.

EVEN WITH
ONE HAND ONLY
OR WITH
GLOVES ON.

"THIS INVENTION CAN BE APPLIED
TO ALL POCKET KNIVES"



Length, 3 1/4 inches. Two Blades. Superior Finish.
In German Silver, Xylonite, Imitation Shell, Horn Stag, Ivory,
Tortoiseshell, and Pearl.

PRICES OF ALL ABOVE ON APPLICATION.

THE "LIGHTNING" ICE CREAM FREEZER.



Size, Quarts ...	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	14	With Crank.	Quarts 14	20	With Flywheel.
Net Prices, each	5/6	7/-	9/-	11/-	14/-	18/-	24/-	31/-		Each 46/-	60/-	

There is going to be a big trade done in these this season. Order early.

W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, LD., 36 TO 40 YORK ROAD, **LONDON, N.**
KING'S CROSS,

Telephone 7514.

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Established 1825.

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Willows, Francis & Butler
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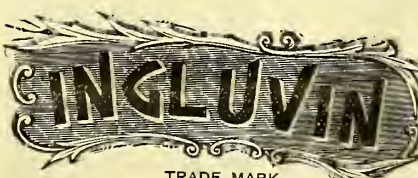
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Only "Grand Prix" awarded to any American Exhibit in Group 13 (Chemical Industries), Antwerp, 1894



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R. Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Ext. Colocynth, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.;	Per 1,000,	Per Stoppered Per Bottle
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Pv. Saponis, 1-8 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyami, 1-8 gr.;	Bottle painted glass of 5,600	34/2
Gingerine, 1-8 gr. Dose, 2 to 4.	4/- label, 6/4	17/6

The essential principle of the gizzard, and bearing the same relation to poultry that pepsin does to the higher animals. Where pepsin refuses to act, and where, in severe cases, it has even been rejected by the stomach, Ingluvine has rapidly effected relief. Per oz. Bottle (stamped), 4/6. Supplied unstamped, and in 4-oz. bottles (also in lentiforms) for Dispensing.

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Sachets,
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Soap,
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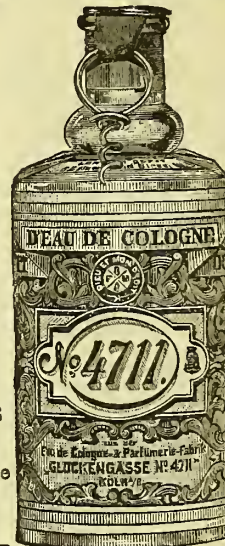


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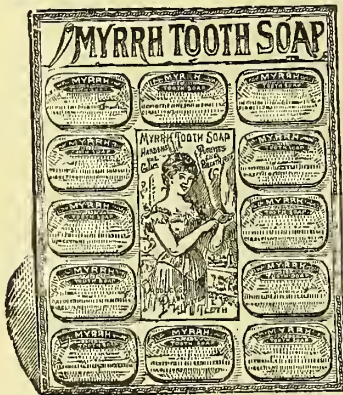


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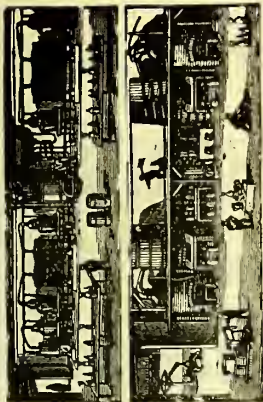
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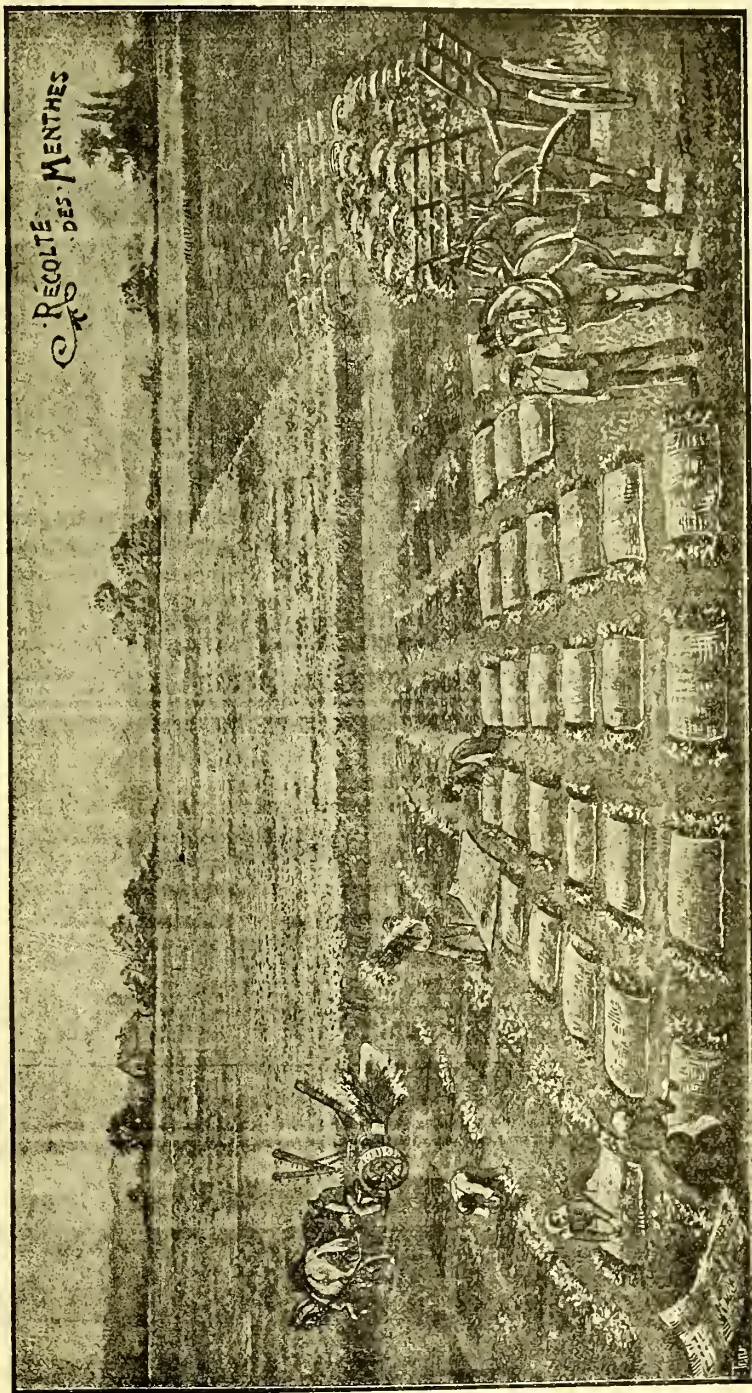
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A choice compound prepared from the fresh flowers of Parma Violets, which excel all others in delicacy of odour and fragrance.

In this concrete form of a portable Medallion are combined both a durable Sachet and a wholesome and refreshing Cachou for the breath.

Can also be had in various odours.

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Unscented,
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Although low in price, it ranks with high-class soaps, and is altogether the best extant for producing a Clear and Healthy Skin.

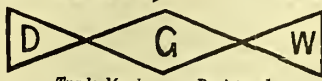
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A Spécialité Toilet Soap, most delicately perfumed, and combined with a salve possessing all the well-known beneficial effects of Cold Cream. May be safely used in cases where other soaps would be inadmissible.

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The same Soap is also specially prepared for **Shaving Purposes**, and gives a creamy and lasting lather, which renders shaving very easy and refreshing. Put up in convenient metal cases.

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Three of any of the above kinds.

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Unprecedented favourable terms to the first Three Hundred appointed.

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Liquid.**CEILLET S.A.F. (Carnation)**

An entirely new perfume, and most true in character and exceedingly strong. Especially adapted for use in perfumery and scented soaps (milled process).

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A new perfume; most true in character and exceedingly strong. Recommended for use in perfumery and scented soaps (milled process).

HELIOTROPINE S.A.F. Special Quality**OIL OF LEMON S.A.F. Synthetic Terpeneless**

This is an entirely new product, and perfectly true in perfume and flavour. It is about 15 to 20 times stronger than the best qualities of Oil of Lemon, and 40 to 50 times stronger than the cheaper kinds. For use in Confectionery and Biscuits it is most economical and advantageous in every way.

MUGUET S.A.F. (Lily)**NEROLIN S.A.F.**

Highly suitable for perfuming soaps; is exceedingly powerful, and works out exceptionally cheap in use.

OIL ROSES S.A.F. (French A)

" " (" B)

This is a synthetic Otto of Roses, and valuable as an economical substitute.

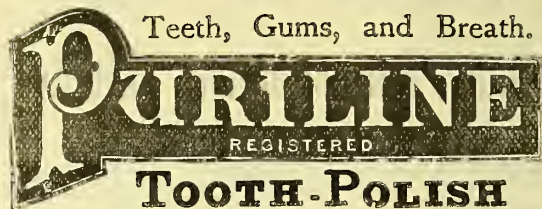
QUARANTAINE S.A.F. (Pinky)**ROSE MOSS " "****ROSE TEA " "**

These Roses are manufactured by a patented process, and are very true in character. Especially adapted for use in perfumery and scented soaps (milled process).

TERPINEOL S.A.F. (Lilac)**YARA YARA S.A.F (Acacia)**

VANILLIN S.A.F.

As a considerable fall has taken place in the price of this article, please ask for quotations before ordering.

GOLD MEDAL
JAMAICA EXHIBITION.PURE AND PERFECT ARTICLE FOR
Teeth, Gums, and Breath.

Will purify and beautify the Teeth with a pearly whiteness; polish the enamel; prevent tartar; destroy all living germs and keep the mouth in a delicious condition of comfort, health, purity, and fragrance. Non-gritty, and absolutely pure and harmless to use.

Price 1/-, in handsome Enamel Box.

The POPULAR DENTIFRICE
WHICH SELLS AT SIGHT.

Handsomely put up in Show-cases, as here shown. Printed in Twelve Colours. An ornament to any window.

Price 7/6 per dozen, of all Wholesale Houses.



The COURT CIRCULAR says:—" 'Puriline' emanates from the laboratory of 'Bunter's Nerve' fame. Bunter's previous preparations for the teeth have received such high encomiums from medical men that it is not surprising that this latest production should have received the recognition and approval of those best qualified to pronounce on its merits."

H. M. STANLEY, D.C.L., LL.D., the great African explorer, says:—"I use 'Puriline Tooth Polish and Wash'; am much pleased with both."

The Countess of ROSSLYN writes:—"Have been recommended to use your Dentifrice, called 'Puriline.' It is extremely nice; please send me six more."

Show-cards and Handbills supplied by

A. WILSON, 21 New Park Road, **LONDON, S.W.**
Brixton Hill,
Proprietor of "Bunter's Nerve," "Dentine,"
and "Puriline."

H. P. TRUEFITT'S
SPECIALITIES FOR THE HAIR.Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-,
10/6, 21/-

Egg Julep, 2/-, 4/-

CONCENTRATED

Egg Julep, 2/6,
5/-, 10/6.Golden Fluid,
10/6, 21/-EUXURON,
1/6.

&c.

Stimulating Lotion,
5/-, 10/6.Astringent and Tonic
Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.Quinine and Arnica
Hair Wash, 3/6,
5/-, 10/6, 21/-Arnica Wash,
3/6, 5/-,
10/6.

&c.

EUCHRISMA.
Combines in one clear fluid every valuable
Component both of a Hair Grease and Wash.



An elegant Preparation for
the Hair and Beard.
Price 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-

EAU RACINE.
For restoring the original colour of Grey Hair;
superior to all other Restorers, being perfectly
simple in its Composition. Price 6/-

BRILLANTINE.**H. P. TRUEFITT'S TONIC TOOTH BRUSH**

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

20 & 21 Burlington Arcade; 13 & 14 Old Bond St., London

Best and Safest Dentifrice.

OSCAR SUTTON & CO.
PRESTON.

PREVENTS DECAY.

1s. OSTEOTH BLOCK 1s.
REFUSE IMITATIONS
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND
PERFUMERS

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES.

A D 1777.

BUY**KENT'S****BRUSHES.**

See pp. 209 12, Summer Issue; also Diary, 1897,
pp. 160, 161, 162, 163.

A LEADING LINE—ALWAYS IN DEMAND!

M. BEETHAM & SON

Beg to announce that in order to insure a fair profit to the Retail Trade, and to endeavour to do their part in the effort now being made to put an end to the suicidal system of "Cutting" so prevalent in the Trade, they have decided from October 20th to fix minimum prices at which their Glycerine and Cucumber, Hair Grower, &c., &c., shall in future be sold.

M. BEETHAM & SON trust that their endeavour to give the Retailer larger profits will be reciprocated, and that he will in return help them to increased business by freely and ungrudgingly letting the public have the articles for which they ask. So shall the benefit be mutual, and not all on one side.

		Minimum Retail Price.	Minimum Wholesale Price.
Beetham's Glycerine & Cucumber	1/-	10½d. each	8/6 doz.
" " " " " "	1/9	1/7 "	15/- "
" " " " " "	2/6	2/3 "	20/6 "
" " " " " "	4/6	4/- "	38/6 "
" Capillary Fluid & Hair Grower	2/6	2/3 "	20/6 "
" " " " " " " "	4/6	4/- "	38/6 "
" Corn Plaster	1/1½	1/- "	9/6 "
" " " " " " " "	2/9	2/6 "	24/- "

£5 Lots single or assorted Goods, 5 % discount for CASH WITH ORDER.

Show Cards, Handbills with name on, and Window Dummies supplied free on receipt of Business Card by

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM.

All cases of "Cutting" should be reported to the SECRETARY, P.A.T.A., 2 Stonecutter Street, E.C.

MARSHALLS, LIMITED,

27 RED LION SQUARE, W.C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT "REEL" FLY CATCHER, HILL'S CAJUPUT JELLY,

AND FILLERS OF PATENT ENAMELLED TUBES TO THE TRADE.

Send Formulæ or
Preparation in
bulk; by return
post lowest cash
quotation will be
forwarded.

**PRETTY TUBES,
ARTISTIC GET UP
AND FINISH.**



Glycerine and Honey
Jelly.

Cold Cream (Otto).

Tooth Pastes.

Creme Violetta.

Boot Creams.

Vaseline.

Pomade Hongroise.

**VIOLET
MEDALLIONS.**

THE SUCCESS of the SEASON.

Please note new Address, 27 RED LION SQUARE, W.C., where please address all Letters.

Guaranteed
to contain
Arsenic.

Regd.



Dr. Mackenzie's Complexion Soap is the same
soap prepared without Arsenic.

THESE WILL PAY YOU.

No Maker's Name appears. Sell as your own.

- 6d. "Haircurl." Best and Cheapest Hair-frizz in market. Each bottle in case. 4/- doz.
- 6d. and 1s. Nursery Lotion. 4 oz. and 8 oz. Strong, pleasantly perfumed. A certain nit-killer. Each in case. 3/6 and 7/- doz.
- 3d. "Hairclean." Each box makes half-a-plut of Lotion. Very effective. Enormous sale, increasing yearly. Nothing to equal it. 1/6 per doz. boxes.
- 2d. Solid Perfumes. Six assorted odours, each in Coloured Floral Envelope. Retain perfume for years. Sell them-selves.
- 2d. Floral Tablets. For Chapped Hands, &c. Each in Japanese basket or box.
- 2d. Chilblain Tablets. Instant Ease. Packed as above. All 2d. lines in 2-dozen outers, 1/- per doz.
- 1d. Popular Lines (8 kinds), each in box. 7/- gross.
- SEND FOR SAMPLES.
- 10/- Orders Carriage Paid. £1 Orders ditto, 10 per cent. Discount.

TOM BROOKS, CHEMIST, HORNSEY. LONDON. N.

JAMES EWEN & SONS,
5 HATFIELD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

STRONGER THAN FRENCH GUT.

FOR CAPPING BOTTLES AND POTS.

FLARE SKINS

9^d.
doz.

SAMPLE ON RECEIPT OF 1^d. STAMP.

CHEAPER THAN WHITE SPLIT.

Do you require Petroleum Jelly?

If so, SNOWDON'S PETROLEUM JELLY, White or Yellow, is the best and purest obtainable. It fulfils all the requirements of the B.P., is pronounced by the Medical Profession to be unsurpassed, and DR. S. RIDEAL, D.Sc. Lond., F.I.C., F.C.S., states that the various kinds are of "uniform good quality."

Have you seen our New Speciality in Petroleum Jelly?

The "SNOWDRIFT" (Regd.) BRAND is of a tough or stringy consistency, and is highly commended by *The Hospital*, which says of it "That its tough or stringy nature is a great improvement. We learn that already the demand for the "Snowdrift" Brand is very great. It is cheaper than ordinary vaseline, and we confidently recommend it to the Medical Profession." Samples and Prices will be sent on application.

Send for a Sample of "Snowdrift."

Address SNOWDON, SONS & Co., Millwall, London, E.

Telegraphic Address: "SNOWDRIFT, LONDON."

Telephone: 5127.

HAS THE HIGHEST HONOURS
AND
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD
OF ANY PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR.

SPECIALLY
PREPARED
AND
PERFUMED
FOR
TOILET USE.



UNEQUALLED
FOR
PROMOTING
THE GROWTH
OF
THE HAIR.

New and handsomely framed Show Card (facsimile) of above design in Twenty Colours (size 24 by 16) now ready, and will be forwarded free of charge to all retailers of our "HARLENE," together with 1,000 Counter Bills with seller's name and address printed at foot, on application. [2]

Full discount of 20 per cent. off the trade prices to all buyers of £5 and upwards.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" COMPANY, 95 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

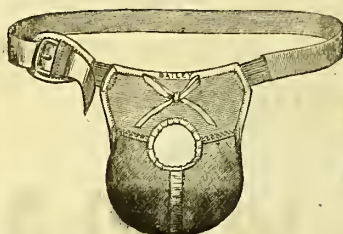


Fig. 2.

BAILEY'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES

A. B. C. SYSTEM.

What **"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"** says:—

Every retailer knows what a worry it is to get a customer suited with a bandage when it has to be picked out of a drawerful of all sizes. Messrs. Bailey's system is to mark every bandage with a number and letter—4B, for instance. By referring to the list, one finds that No. 4 is so-and-so, and the letter B indicates the size. If B is too large, A can be supplied; if too small, then size C. In the case of hydrocele, where a continually increasing size is necessary, it will be seen how very convenient this system is for ordering. Apart from that, there is the convenience in stocking the bandages. Each one is put up in a neat slide-box, labelled at one end with the size and style, thus:—

To repeat,
quote No. **4^B SILK.**

So that they are easy to pack away, easy to fit, and easy to sell, while the quality is excellent.

Cabinet of 2 dozen assorted, 30/- USUAL DISCOUNT. Containing—

6 No. 1, Cotton, with tape under-straps	...	Fig. 1	...	per doz.	8/-
6 No. 2, ,, ,, drawing-strings	...	Fig. 2	...	"	10/-
6 No. 4, Silk, with ,,	...	Fig. 2	...	"	18/-
8 No. 6, Super. Silk, with ,,	...	Fig. 2	...	"	24/-
2 No. 8, ,, ,, button-bags	...	Fig. 8	...	"	24/-

W. H. BAILEY & SON, 38 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"BAYLEAF LONDON."

THE SUSPENSORY BANDAGE

TO RECOMMEND IS

The "SYRACUSE,"

With SELF-ADJUSTING LOOP at back of Pouch.

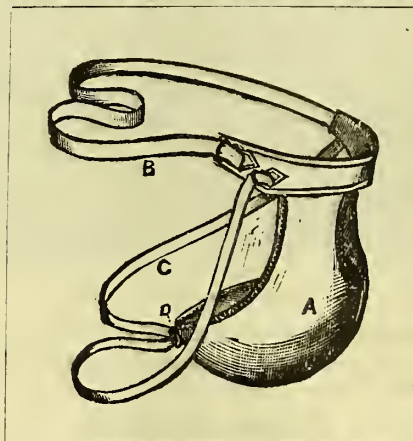
(PATENTED IN ENGLAND.)

HAS THE
LARGEST SALE
OF ANY
SUSPENSORY BANDAGE
IN THE STATES.

3 Sizes, Large, Medium, & Small.

Made in Seven Qualities, to
suit all Markets.

Each Bandage is carded separately
with Printed Guarantee.



Each Bandage bears a
Guarantee to give satis-
faction to Wearer, or
money returned at our
expense.

COTTON POUCHES.

Nos. 10	16	21
6/6	12/-	18/- per doz.

SILK POUCHES.

Nos. 26	31	34	36
24/-	30/-	48/-	72/- per doz.

We call attention to the fact that our Bandages are advertised in all the leading Athletic papers, and are largely used by Athletes of all kinds. We would strongly recommend all Chemists who require a first-rate Bandage, and who wish to give satisfaction to their Customers, to hold stock, which will enable them to supply our Bandages when asked for.

May be obtained from all leading Druggists' Sundries Houses throughout the Country, or from the

WELLS MANUFACTURING CO. (H. C. Quelch), LUDGATE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

MAW'S

EARTHENWARE INHALERS

FOR HOT WATER, INFUSIONS, &c.

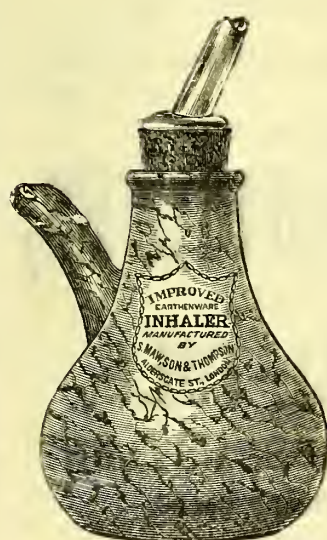


FIG. 127.

MAW'S IMPROVED.



FIG. 129.

MAW'S DOUBLE-VALVED.



FIG. 128.

MAW'S IMPROVED.

Fig. 127.—Marbled, 30/- per dozen.

Fig. 128.—White, 3 Sizes, 8/-, 12/-, and 20/- per dozen.

Fig. 129.—Double-Valved, 52/- per dozen.

Maw's Portable, 10/- per dozen.



MAW'S PORTABLE.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, BERNERS ST., W.,
AND
CITY ROAD, E.C., **LONDON.**

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TO
LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE,

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NEW LINES AND REVISED PRICES,

Can be had Post Free on receipt of Business Card.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

FANCY SOAPS, ESSENTIAL OILS,

TOOTH, NAIL, and HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, CUTLERY,

TOILET AND SMELLING BOTTLES, SPRAY PRODUCERS, MANICURE GOODS,

And all Articles dealt in by Chemists, &c.

PROPRIETORS OF—

THE CHERUB FEEDER

THE EASY HAIR CURLER

GLISSADERMOS

BOCLE'S HYPERION FLUID

BOCLE'S MYSTIKOS

CHURCHER'S DENTIFRICE AND

MOUTH WASH

CHURCHER'S SPECIFIC

CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM

COWVAN'S RAZORS, RAZOR

STROPS, AND PASTE

LLOYD'S EUXESIS (The Genuine)

THE RAZOR SCISSOR

HOVENDEN'S SHAVING SOAP

MARRIS'S MARKING INK

SWEET LAVENDER PERFUME

MARRIS'S ALMOND TABLETS

AND PREPARATIONS

MIDGET PATENT SAFETY

SHAVER

THORNTON'S WALNUT HAIR

WASH

HERRING'S MAGNETIC BRUSHES

SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR—

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

BAINS SAVONNEUX (Wheatsheaf Brand)

BERGEMANN'S SHAVING SOAP

BULLY'S TOILET VINEGAR

CHAPLIN'S TOILET VINEGAR & BATH POWDERS

DORIN'S ROUGES, BLANCS, and all other preparations

FELIX'S EAU DES FEES

IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR

LEICHER'S GREASE PAINTS, & all other preparations

LOZE'S FILTER PAPER

MARIE ANTOINETTE EGG JULEP POWDER

MECHI'S RAZOR STROPS and Paste

NUDA VERITAS HAIR RESTORER

PICARD FRERES' POUDRE D'AMOUR

PICARD FRERES' VALINEROSE

PINAUD'S PERFUMERY, and all other preparations

PRAY'S (Dr. J. PARKER) MANICURE GOODS

ROBARE'S AUREOLINE

ROBERT FRERES' PERFUMERY

ROYAL WINDSOR HAIR RESTORER

SCHWARZLOSE'S HAIR DYE

SKINHEAL

VOOGD'S RAZORS, SCISSORS, and all other articles.

PETER TYRER'S ^{1^{D.}} LINES

CHEMISTS SAVE TIME AND MONEY

By selling my "Plain Label" * Lines. Should remit prices quoted for sample $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross lots. If not satisfactory I will pay carriage back, and return cash.

*PENNY PETROLEUM JELLY

Per gross
In $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross tin boxes 5/-; double size, 7/-

PENNY CEMENT (*largest and best*)

On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards 5,3

*PENNY SEIDLITZ POWDERS

$\frac{1}{4}$ -gross glass-top boxes at 6/-

*SALINE POWDERS

$\frac{1}{4}$ -gross glass-top boxes at 2,9

PENNY LIQUID GLUE

On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards at 5,3

*PENNY GUMS

In 1-dozen parcels at 6,3

*PENNY GLYCERINE

$\frac{1}{4}$ -gross glass-front boxes at 6,6

*PENNY CASTOR OIL

$\frac{1}{4}$ -gross glass-front boxes at 6/-

*PENNY BLACK INK

In 1-dozen parcels at 4,3

*GOLDEN PETROLEUM JELLY

Per doz.
4-oz. glass, metal screw cap 3/-
8-oz. " 5/-

This is warranted pure, and is a thoroughly good line.

*PENNY HAIR OIL

Per gross
In 1-dozen parcels at 5,9

PENNY FURNITURE CREAM

In 1-dozen parcels at 6,9

PENNY INSECT POWDER

In perforated tins at 4,6

*PENNY MENTHOLS

On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards 6,9 and 7,6

*PENNY (*Tasteless*) PILLS

6 in a box, $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards 4,6

SPECIAL NEW LINE.

*PENNY (*Tasteless*) PILLS

4 Pills in a box, $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards 3,9

*PENNY SOOTHERS

Black Teats, fitted complete with Shield, Union, and Cord, on $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards at 7/-; this is a good line, and sells freely.

*PENNY TOOTH TINCT.

With Wool complete, $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards 5,6



"I appeal to every sensible person."

SAUCES.

See Special Price List.

*PENNY CORN SOLVENT

Per gross
On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards 5,6

PENNY CAMPHOR SQUARES

$\frac{1}{4}$ -gross boxes 7/-

*FULLER'S EARTH POWDER

1d. Boxes, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross glass-top boxes 3,6

*VIOLET POWDER

1d. Boxes, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross glass-top boxes 4/-

*GOLD-BEATER'S SKIN

1d. Packets, on $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards 3,6

*COURT PLASTER

1d. Packets, on $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards (Black, White, or Pink) 4/-

*TOOTH ENAMEL

(Gutta Percha Enamel for Stopping Decayed Teeth.)
1d. Packets, on $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards 4/-

For sums under £1 please remit Postal Order, not Cheque, and oblige,

[3]

PETER TYRER, 30 Southall Place, Long Lane, LONDON, S.E.

SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO., FELLOWS

CONTAINS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS of the Animal Organisation—Potash and Lime;

THE OXIDISING AGENTS—Iron and Manganese;

THE TONICS—Quinine and Strychnine;

AND THE VITALISING CONSTITUENT—Phosphorus: the whole combined in the form of a Syrup with a **SLIGHTLY ALKALINE REACTION**.

IT DIFFERS IN ITS EFFECTS FROM ALL ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS, and it possesses the important properties of being pleasant to the taste easily borne by the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

IT HAS GAINED A WIDE REPUTATION, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs. It has also been employed with much success in various nervous and debilitating diseases.

ITS CURATIVE POWER is largely attributable to its stimulant, tonic, and nutritive properties, by means of which the energy of the system is recruited.

ITS ACTION IS PROMPT; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, it promotes assimilation, and it enters directly into the circulation with the food products.

The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; *hence the preparation is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections.* From the fact also that it exerts a double tonic influence, and induces a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

NOTICE—CAUTION.

The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined samples of several of these, **FINDS THAT NO TWO OF THEM ARE IDENTICAL**, and that all of them differ from the original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, **IN THE PROPERTY OF RETAINING THE STRYCHNINE IN SOLUTION**, and in the medicinal effects.

As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "Syr. Hypophos. FELLOWS."

As a further precaution, it is advisable that the Syrup should be ordered in the original bottles (4/- or 7/-); the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON.

Australian Address:—456, Collins Street West, MELBOURNE.

Cable and Telegraphic Address:—"BURCONE, LONDON."



epler



Preparations.

KEPLER : SOLUTION



containing as it does cod liver oil in a state of molecular incorporation with Kepler Malt Extract, is universally recognised as superior to emulsions and similar preparations. ✱ ✱ Without offending the palate or disturbing the digestion, Kepler Solution ensures the absorption of the oil to an extent hitherto impossible. ✱ ✱ It is supplied in small and large bottles, at 20s. and 36s. per dozen bottles. ✱ ✱

KEPLER : MALT : EXTRACT



is a highly concentrated preparation of the finest winter-malted barley. ✱ ✱ It contains a full percentage of diastase, maltose, albuminoids, dextrans and phosphates. ✱ ✱ Being a perfectly unsophisticated preparation, it is of supreme value both as a food and as a digester of foods. ✱ ✱ It is supplied in small and large bottles, at 20s. and 36s. per dozen bottles. ✱ ✱

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London and Sponcy.

Cable and Telegraphic Address:—"BURCOME, LONDON."

The Trade is notified that "Vaseline" is an arbitrarily coined fancy word, and is registered as our Trade Mark, and can only be legally applied to goods manufactured by us.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., ^{42 HOLBORN VIADUCT,} **LONDON, E.C.**

See page 103 of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" WINTER ISSUE.

SEND FOR REDUCED PRICE LIST OF THE "VASELINE" PREPARATIONS.



Directions for use in English, French, or Spanish, as required.

SOLD IN TINS BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

WHOLESALE OF

F. B. BENGER & CO., LIM., MANCHESTER,
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES AND SHIPPERS.

The Times:—"These are fine Wines to keep, as English buyers are beginning to discover."

Burgoyne's Australian Wines

All Chemists holding a Wine Licence are invited to communicate with us for prices, particulars, &c.

P. B. BURGOYNE & CO.

5 Dowgate Hill,

LONDON, E.C.





ESTABLISHED 1859.

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AND 114A PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

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South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.
Central Pharmaceutical Association of N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.
Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Apothecaries' Assistants' Association of Ireland.

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EXPORT TRADE.

THERE is nothing so difficult to get, little else which, once had, must be well looked after to keep it. We believe that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has been largely instrumental in securing colonial and foreign trade to home houses, for its circulation abroad is exceptional. As a further element of security we annually circulate the *C. & D.* to all the merchant shippers of the United Kingdom, so that they may get into close touch with the requirements of their clients abroad. We confine the circulation (which is, of course, in addition to our ordinary week-by-week circulation) to those who ship druggists' goods, so that advertisers may be assured that their efforts to secure business will be concentrated upon business-giving quarters.

What are druggists' goods? A somewhat free interpretation is given to the term abroad; but what we want is advertisements of drugs, chemicals, perfumery, paints, varnishes, beverages, aerated-water plant, bottles, and druggists' sundries of all kinds.

March 13 is the date of this Merchant Shippers' Issue, so there remains little time to secure space from the publisher. Will those who think of it please write to him for further particulars?

Summary.

WE say more about the new Russian Pharmacopœia on p. 337.

THE Java Quinine-works manager estimates that quinine sulphate costs $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per oz. to make (p. 336).

THE Home Office has decided to apply to calcium carbide the provisions of the Petroleum Act (p. 354).

THE North London chemist who is charged with receiving stolen syphons has again been remanded (p. 332).

THE Students' Corner is a record this month, 113 samples having been issued and 78 reports received (p. 330).

DETAILS of the three Bills now before Parliament dealing with early closing and shop half-holidays are given on p. 350.

THE action Saxlehner v. the Apollinaris Company has been continued this week. Judgment is reserved. The reports given on p. 357.

AN interesting conversation between a Coroner and his jury and a Manchester chemist regarding the sale of chlorodyne is reported on p. 333.

THERE is little hope for shop-hour legislation this Session. Our representative at Westminster tells why, and gives notes on several other topics (p. 354).

A CURIOUS story comes from Bournemouth of a chemist who was summarily brought before a Judge because a noise on his premises disturbed the Court (p. 332).

THE Chemical Society papers read last week are briefly reported on p. 338. One on the oxidation of sulphurous acid by permanganate was the most interesting.

WE deal at some length with the important subject of the drug-contracts made by the Poor Law Unions of Ireland, and indicate the abuses connected therewith (p. 346).

PENNY bottles of glycerine sold in Birmingham have been found to contain 50 per cent. of glucose syrup. The plea that the price of glycerine had advanced did not avail the defendant (p. 359).

DR. MACNAUGHTON-JONES has expressed his views on counter-prescribing to the Chemists' Assistants' Association, and the most racy and interesting passages of his address are given on p. 344.

SIR H. T. WOOD lectured to the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening on colour-photography. We give a report of the lecture, which contains references to the latest discoveries (p. 340).

OUR Correspondence section contains a number of pertinent letters on topical questions, such as the sole dépôt arrangement and the dangers of acetylene. Several dispensing problems are also dealt with (p. 368).

PROVINCIAL Associations were doing good work last week. Some practical items were dealt with at Liverpool, and the Glasgow Association had some useful short papers, including essence of rennet and micro-photography (pp. 339-341).

FIFTY POUNDS damages have been awarded by the Wandsworth County Court Judge against a firm who supplied "Pharaoh's Serpents" in boxes to a sweetmeat-dealer without explanation of their dangerous character (p. 360).

WE publish on p. 356 a clever sketch of "The Unwary Purchaser on his Mission," taken in Justice Kekewich's court last Tuesday by Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., during the hearing of the action between Mrs. Saxlehner and the Apollinaris Company.

A P.A.T.A. meeting has been held at Hull (p. 342). Further additions to the protected list are announced on p. 343. The Chairman of the Civil Service Association declared war against the P.A.T.A. at the annual meeting of the Association (p. 343).

THE County Court Judge at Bournemouth ordered a chemist whose premises adjoined the court to be sent to prison for forty-eight hours for permitting hammering to proceed after the Judge had ordered it to be stopped. He afterwards, however, relented (p. 332).



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S., F.I.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

THE subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis will be a mixture of not more than three salts. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Wednesday, March 3, and the samples will be forwarded immediately.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, March 13. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

REPORTS.

The powder sent to our correspondents last month consisted of equal parts of iron sulphate, manganese sulphate, and ammonia alum.

Its calculated composition was:—

Fe ..	..	..	..	..	..	6.71
Mn ..	..	..	..	..	..	7.61
Al ..	..	..	..	..	..	2.02
NH ₄ ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.32
SO ₄ ..	..	..	..	..	..	38.90
H ₂ O ..	..	..	..	..	..	43.44
						100.00

It contained traces of potassium and sodium.

Samples of the powder were sent to 113 applicants, the largest number of applicants we have ever had. Five other applications were received too late. Replies were received from 78 students; this also is a record number. The reports received state in every case the detection of iron and the sulphuric radicle, while no fewer than 51 students failed to detect manganese, the most abundant of the metallic constituents of the mixture. There were 35 failures in the detection of ammonium, and 33 in the detection of aluminium.

It would be difficult to find a better illustration of the difficulties that arise when the ordinary methods of the text-books are followed by the inexperienced student, without the guidance of a teacher. The principal metallic constituent of a mixture, containing equal quantities of three salts, escapes detection, although present to the extent of more than 7½ per cent. In many of the cases before us it is evident that the failure to detect manganese arose from the omission to employ a sufficient quantity of ammonium chloride to prevent the manganese from being precipitated along with iron and aluminium in the form of hydroxide. Large quantities of ammonium salts are rather an inconvenience in later stages of the analysis, so that it is desirable that no more ammonium chloride should be used than is absolutely necessary to prevent the precipitation of manganese and magnesium as hydroxides or to aid the precipitation of the former metal as sulphide. Then the difficulty arises, How is the student to know how much of the ammonium salt to employ?

There is a way of avoiding this difficulty. Apply a special test for the detection of manganese. Fortunately, there is an extremely delicate and characteristic test that may be tried. Any manganese compound, fused with a mixture of sodium carbonate and potassium nitrate, gives a green mass containing a manganate of the alkali metals. So delicate is this reaction that extremely minute quantities of manganese may be detected with certainty. Indeed, so intense is the colouring-property of the manganate, that there is a risk of mistaking the colour for black when the quantity of manganese present is relatively large. Several of our correspondents reported the production of a black mass in this way, and concluded that manganese was absent. It was only necessary to take a portion of the dark mass and fuse it with a large excess of the alkali salts, and the green colour became apparent.

Every time we have given our correspondents a mixture containing manganese and iron the same error has characterised the reports sent in. Those who detect manganese in the preliminary examination by the test we have described are almost the only students who succeed in detecting the metal also in the wet analysis.

When manganese is detected in the preliminary examination and found to be associated with iron, the best method to employ for its separation from iron, and the other metals yielding sesquioxides, is that depending on the use of barium carbonate. Particulars of this method will be found in any of the leading text-books of analytical chemistry.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to GEO. W. STRATTON, c/o Mr. E. H. Farr, F.C.S., Uckfield.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

W. J. LACEY, c/o Mr. W. J. Gardiner, 3 St. Giles Street, Norwich.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

G. W. Stratton (1st prize) ..	100	G. W. S. ..	..	..	63
W. J. Lacey (2nd prize) ..	99	Devon ..	..	..	62
A. E. King ..	98	H. Barnes ..	..	..	61
C. J. Puckham ..	96	Cranion ..	..	..	60
E. Ockenden ..	95	G. H. M. ..	..	..	60
Dogged ..	92	Visigoth ..	..	..	59
C. H. Widdows ..	90	W. R. P. ..	..	..	58
Rufus ..	89	Mareh ..	..	..	58
A. E. Beeston ..	88	Jasper ..	..	..	57
Phocophycin ..	88	Omega ..	..	..	57
B. McLean ..	87	C. T. J. ..	..	..	56
Tyers ..	87	Cascara ..	..	..	55
Felspar ..	87	Nigger ..	..	..	54
Acetylene ..	86	Menthol ..	..	..	53
Sepia ..	86	W. M. Mason ..	..	..	53
Petal ..	85	H. N. Coleman ..	..	..	52
Van-de-burke ..	85	Doubtful ..	..	..	50
A & B ..	84	Mel Boracis ..	..	..	48
Africanus ..	83	Westmerian ..	..	..	48
F. A. Y. ..	82	Siren ..	..	..	45
Ero ..	80	H. J. C. ..	..	..	38
First Attempt ..	80	Pro virili parte ..	..	..	35
Test ..	80	Huxham ..	..	..	35
Tesla ..	80	E. T. Hughes ..	..	..	34
Incognito ..	79	Extractum ..	..	..	33
H. W. J. B. ..	79	Sublimate ..	..	..	32
Lyra ..	78	Dover ..	..	..	31
Glycol ..	78	Turps ..	..	..	30
R. E. J. ..	77	Selwouk ..	..	..	30
Pipette ..	76	R. E. Gibbins ..	..	..	30
Constant ..	76	Salix ..	..	..	29
Huxley ..	75	Baryta ..	..	..	2
A. Fraser ..	73	Toxoth ..	..	..	27
R. E. Wright ..	72	C. J. A. ..	..	..	27
J. J. Bryant ..	70	Vix ..	..	..	26
J. Dyson ..	68	Knowledge ..	..	..	25
Percival ..	67	Impetus ..	..	..	23
Armoraia ..	65	Alexander ..	..	..	20
Pro Tempore ..	63	Jake ..	..	..	20

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

VAN-DE-BURKE.—It is probable that you did not completely precipitate the iron as hydroxide. The black precipitate you obtained on adding ammonium sulphide to the filtrate was certainly due to iron.

A & B.—You seem to have taken a great deal of trouble with the dry examination; it was a pity not to make it complete by including the test for manganese.

AFRICANUS.—The indication of manganese you obtained in the preliminary examination should have been followed up. No other metal could have given the green mass.

F. A. Y.—You should have made a far more exhaustive preliminary examination.

FIRST ATTEMPT.—You could not have employed a better method for the detection of aluminium. Possibly the mass was not sufficiently fused, or you did not use your reagents in proper quantity.

TEST.—The precipitate you obtained with ammonium sulphide contained a mere fraction of the manganese; the greater part was thrown down along with the iron and aluminium hydroxides.

TESLA.—The mass you obtained on fusing the ammonia precipitate with sodium carbonate and nitrate was green; iron and aluminium alone would not account for this colour.

INCOGNITO.—Probably you employed too much of the powder when fusing it with sodium carbonate and nitrate, and thus obtained a mass so dark in colour as to appear black.

H. W. J. B.—If you failed to obtain an alteration in colour on heating the powder with sodium carbonate and nitrate, it must have been because the mixture was not actually fused.

LYRA.—The employment of too little ammonium chloride to prevent the precipitation of manganese in the form of hydroxide was, no doubt, the cause of your error.

GLYCOL.—See remarks to "Lyra."

PIPETTE.—You precipitated the manganese along with the iron and aluminium, a result very likely to arise in the attempt to separate these metals as hydroxides.

CONSTANT.—A more careful examination of the blackish mass you obtained by fusing the powder with an alkaline carbonate and nitrate would have shown that it was of a very dark green colour.

HUXLEY.—Several other students detected aluminium by the method you employed.

R. E. WRIGHT.—The precipitate you obtained with calcium chloride was calcium sulphate, not oxalate. You should guard against this error by gently igniting the precipitate, and observing whether it is converted into carbonate.

PERCIVAL.—When any test leads you to suspect the presence of an acetate, you will find it a good plan to try the same experiment with a known acetate and to compare the results. The irritating fumes of various acids are constantly mistaken for acetic acid.

ARMORACIA.—Ammonia is highly soluble in water; consequently, small quantities of ammonia are not easily volatilised in the presence of much water. If you employ calcium hydroxide or soda lime as the displacing agent, mixing it in the dry state with the powder under examination, then moisten the mixture very slightly, you will find it possible to detect most minute quantities of ammonia. When water of crystallisation is present you can usually dispense with the moistening.

G. W. S.—However carefully you conducted the operation, some manganese must have been precipitated on adding ammonium chloride and ammonia. When you fused the precipitate with an alkaline carbonate and nitrate, it must have yielded a green mass, though you made no note to that effect.

H. BARNES.—The absence of a yellow precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen should have induced you to examine the other supposed indications of arsenic with greater care.

CRANION.—You should have oxidised the iron before you added ammonia as a group reagent. Aluminium hydroxide suspended in water is not very conspicuous. There was probably more precipitate than you supposed.

VISIGOTH.—See remarks to "Armoracia."

JASPER.—See remarks to "Incognito."

C. T. J.—The greenish precipitate produced by an alkaline hydroxide was ferrous hydroxide. A carbonate could not have been present in a solution possessing such a strongly acid reaction.

CASCARA.—The precipitate you obtained with ammonium carbonate was manganous carbonate. Calcium could not have been present in a mixture of salts so readily soluble in water, and containing a sulphate.

NIGER.—You omitted one of the most important parts of a qualitative analysis—the preliminary examination in the dry way.

MENTHOL.—You should send your name and address with every communication.

W. M. MASON.—Manganese was the cause of the precipitate you thought due to magnesium. Be careful to use your reagents in proper quantity, and to apply heat when necessary.

DOROTHY.—See remarks to "Armoracia."

MEL BORACIS.—See remarks to "Percival."

WESTMERIAN.—The solution to which you added ferric chloride contained an alkali, hence the precipitate of ferric hydroxide which you mistook for benzoate. The fumes you observed were simply sulphuric acid. You forgot to examine the powder for ammonium compounds.

SUREX.—The cobalt nitrate test is useful as an aid to the identification of certain white infusible bodies, such as zinc oxide, alumina, magnesia, and the phosphates of the alkali earths. It is useless when applied to coloured oxides or substances which fuse in the blowpipe flame.

H. J. C.—You omitted to explain how you ascertained that the green of the sodium-salt after fusion with the powder was due to iron and not to manganese.

HUXHAM.—The precipitate you obtained with silver nitrate was silver sulphate. Strong sulphuric acid separated a ferrous sulphate containing less water of crystallisation than green vitriol. The acidity of the aqueous solution was due to the presence of an alum.

EXTRACTUM.—Sodium is so widely distributed that it is a rare thing to find a salt quite free from it. Unless there is an appreciable residue after the separation of the other metals, you may regard sodium as absent for all practical purposes.

SUBJIMATE.—See remarks to "Extractum."

TERPS.—The precipitate you obtained with sulphuretted hydrogen must have been sulphur.

R. E. GIBBONS.—A sulphide could not occur in a mixture of salts soluble in water and containing iron.

SALIX.—If you experiment upon a citrate you will find that it decomposes at a rather low temperature, and evolves an odour very different from what you observed with this powder.

TOXETIL.—The evidence upon which you concluded that a sulphite and silicate were present was quite insufficient.

C. J. A.—See remarks to "Cascara."

KNOWLEDGE.—See remarks to "Salix."

IMPETUS.—A few experiments with a chlorate will show how very different the results are from those you obtained with this powder. Use very little of the chlorate. Notice particularly how it behaves with hydrochloric acid.

ALEXANDER.—A much more complete and exhaustive analysis is necessary. You have to prove not only that certain substances are present, but that all others are absent. Our exercises are not always so difficult.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

In addition to the monthly prizes given in this section, we shall give a special prize to the competitor who in the six analyses, beginning with this one, scores the highest number of marks. The prize will consist of ten volumes of the "Century Science Series," and a certificate. A book and a certificate will also be presented to the second and third competitors.

WILLS of Deceased Chemists.

The will of Mr. Thomas Hunter, 20 Spring Terrace, North Shields, retired chemist and druggist, who died on January 23, 1896, has been proved by Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, the sister and sole executrix; the personality is sworn at 7,704*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* gross and 6,657*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* net.

The will of Mr. Edward E. Stringer, chemist and druggist, retired, formerly of 18 Lausanne Road, Peckham, who died on February 3, 1896, at 22 Lausanne Road, has been proved, with a codicil, by Miss Theodosia Jackson Stringer, the daughter, and Mr. Benjamin Stringer, Holmwood, St. John's Road, Sidcup, the nephew; the personality amounts to 7,154*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* gross and 7,110*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* net.

The personality of Dr. J. L. H. Langdon Down, 81 Harley Street, and Normansfield, Lampton Wick, Past Master of the Broderers' Company, who died on October 7, 1896, is sworn at 19,947*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* gross and 17,468*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* net by his widow and sole executrix, Mrs. Mary Langdon Down, to whom by his will, bearing date August 24, 1837, he leaves the whole of his property, real and personal. The testator made elaborate provision against the contingency of his wife pre-deceasing himself, in which case his property was to be held in trust by his son Reginald and his wife's niece Fanny Rains for the purpose of carrying on his homes for imbeciles and the weak-minded.



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Serious Charge against a Chemist.

Joseph James (40), chemist, of 49 Barnsbury Street, Islington, appeared again at North London Police Court, on February 19, on a charge of feloniously receiving syphons, well knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. Adpar Jones (Idris & Co.), Mr. Butler (Secretary) and Mr. Pirie (Manager), of C.A.M.W.A.L., Mr. Walter Davenport (London Bottle Exchange), and others connected with the business were in court. Mr. C. V. Young appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. D. A. Romain defended. At the outset it was stated that Albert De Plank, who had been released on his own recognisances, had not surrendered to answer the charge of having obtained the syphons in question by false pretences. Mr. Romain now submitted that Mr. James should be discharged. He was in the dock on the uncorroborated statement of a prisoner who had absconded, and there was legal precedent for such statements not being taken as good evidence. The Magistrate (Mr. D'Eyncourt): The statement is already down on the depositions, and I shall hold it to be good. Mr. Romain: But, under the altered circumstances, and the fact that De Plank is not here, I thought you might reconsider your decision, and agree with Mr. Justice Cave that such a statement could not be relied upon. Mr. Young: Mr. James has already made an admission bearing out a part of De Plank's statement. Mr. D'Eyncourt: I won't discharge the prisoner now, at any rate. Mr. Joseph Wells Wood, chemist, of Albion Road, Stoke Newington, was then called, and examined by Mr. Young. He said he had syphons of mineral waters from Idris & Co. He had a customer, named Mr. Young, at 213 Albion Road. Did not know the prisoner De Plank, and did not authorise him to go to No. 213 to collect the syphons. The syphons supplied to No. 213 could not be got, because somebody else had collected them; and, in the ordinary course of business with the Idris Company, he (witness) would have to pay 2s. each for all syphons not returned. Had lost more than one hundred syphons in this way during the past year, and had to pay more than 9l. for what was short in his returns. Cross-examined by Mr. Romain: During the time I have been a chemist I have had two shops. I have two now—one at Well Street, Hackney, and the other at Albion Road. I have been an assistant to a doctor, and had an interest in a chemist's business in Mare Street, Hackney. I am a qualified chemist, and, of course, have a good knowledge of the business. I allow these syphons to go out to my customers without any deposit upon them, and I don't pay a deposit to Idris & Co., though they can recover against me for any short in the returns. They can recover 2s. for every syphon I don't return; and, as I have told you, I have had to pay. There are people to whom I would not lend syphons without the full value being left. But it is a case which very seldom happens, because, if I did not know the person applying, I should not allow the syphon to go. I have purchased chemists' businesses. I generally purchase "all at" (which means a lump-sum for everything in the shop). This would include the syphons of soda water, &c., but I should inquire who owned the syphons before I paid for them, and also ask if they were included in the inventory. If the syphons were described as the property of the vendor, I should take it that they had been paid for. If they had not been paid for, I should only allow for the contents of the syphons. I once bought a business in Camden Town, and took over the syphons which were in the shop. At the same time I opened an account with Idris & Co. Thus, when I opened the account, I had more syphons belonging to the Idris Company than had been issued to me;

and, of course, in my business with the Idris Company, I should return these syphons and get credit for their value. I am not prosecuting Mr. James in this case. It is the police who are prosecuting. It is very rarely that a customer leaves a house and abandons the syphons. I have never lost but one syphon in that way. I have heard that a miscellaneous assortment of goods may be purchased at the Metropolitan Cattle-market on Fridays; but it has never come to my knowledge that a large quantity of syphons are sold for 3½d. and 4d. each. Re-examined by Mr. Young: I have only lost one syphon through a customer leaving a house and omitting to return the syphon. I do not pay Idris for the syphons unless I cannot return them. At this point the Magistrate suggested that the case should be again adjourned. Mr. Romain: My client is most anxious that the whole facts should come out. Mr. D'Eyncourt: And that necessarily will take some time. Mr. Young: I have another witness here whom I should like to call. Mr. D'Eyncourt: We will hear that witness. Ellen Gray said she was a domestic servant at No. 213 Albion Road. Her master (Mr. Young) had syphons of mineral waters from Mr. Wells Wood. She remembered a man coming to the house on January 21 and asking for "the syphons." Mr. Romain objected to the witness stating anything further in this regard, because it had nothing to do with Mr. James. Mr. D'Eyncourt: She may say what happened when the man asked for "the syphons." The Witness: I gave up to the man twelve syphons. I did not know him as representing Mr. Wells Wood. I had never, to my knowledge, seen the man before. He said he called from Mr. Wells Wood. Mr. D'Eyncourt said he would now further adjourn the case. Mr. Romain: And remand my client on the same bail as before? Mr. D'Eyncourt: Yes.

The London Bottle Exchange.

The eleventh annual meeting of the London Mineral-water Bottle Exchange and Trade Protection Society was held at the Hotel Cecil on February 18. Mr. E. S. Crick (Barrett's Bottling Company) presided, and many of the leading mineral-water manufacturers were represented. The annual report presented by Mr. Walter Davenport (Secretary) showed that during 1896 there had been a turnover at the Bottle Exchange at Blackfriars of 500,732 dozens of bottles, 41,826 boxes, 22,502 syphons, and 636 casks, many of which would have been lost to the members were it not for the operations of the Society. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that though the Society existed for protection and not for profit, the dues charged for the receipt and delivery of stray bottles, &c., had brought them a profit of over 400l., which enabled them to clear off a debt of 213l. in 1895 consequent on heavy law costs in prosecuting persons who had infringed the Merchandise Marks Act or appropriated other people's goods. The Society acknowledged a grant of 50l. from the National Alliance of Mineral-water Manufacturers towards these exceptional law costs. The strength of the Society had been increased by the addition of 46 new members during the year, which brought their total up to over 600; and the importance of the Society had increased by the fact that the mineral-water trade had received State and public recognition, which not only favoured temperance, but got the public to respect the mineral-water makers' goods. The officers were re-elected, and thanked for past services.

Judge Philbrick and the Chemist.

At the Bournemouth County Court last Thursday afternoon, while Judge Philbrick was hearing a case, a loud sound of hammering was heard below. The Judge, who seemed perturbed, ordered a bailiff of the court to see that it was stopped, under penalty of committal to prison, saying he was not going to allow the jury and the gentlemen of the court to be annoyed in such a manner. The sounds stopped almost at once, but recommenced in a few minutes, and the Judge ordered the bailiff to go in search of the delinquent and bring him in. The offender proved to be an errand-boy in the employ of the Southern Drug Company, whose shop is immediately under the court room, and on the Judge asking why he continued when warned not to do so, the lad said he was fastening the bar to a blind outside the shop-window. He said he stopped when the officer directed him, but when he told the manager, Mr. Cecil Henry Parkinson, that gentlemen said it was left in a dangerous condition, and told him

to secure it temporarily. His Honour ordered Mr. Parkinson to be brought before him, which was done. Mr. Parkinson acknowledged that he had told the boy to secure the bar, after the Judge's order, which he did not understand. His Honour pointed out that he had been guilty of gross contempt of Court, and ordered, much to his amazement and that of those present, that he be committed to prison for forty-eight hours, instructing the bailiff to take him into custody, which was done there and then, the Judge remarking that such people must be taught that they could not hold the orders of the Court in contempt. He was given leave to see his friends and make arrangements before going, and was instructed to sit down pending the signing of the commitment order in due course. At the close of the evidence of one of the witnesses in the case then under hearing, the Registrar, who had spoken to the prisoner and consulted with his Honour, asked if Mr. Parkinson might make an application. His Honour: Certainly. The prisoner, after expressing his sorrow for what had occurred, and which in his case was quite inadvertent, and because he believed that by leaving the blind as it was it would be dangerous to passers by, asked if the Judge could not inflict a fine instead of sentencing him to imprisonment. His Honour said the Registrar had spoken to him, and under the circumstances he thought perhaps prisoner had acted more through inadvertence than from negligence or contempt, and he would forgive him that time. This decision was received with applause in court, and Mr. Parkinson, after thanking his Honour, lost no time in leaving.

Saved From Strychnine-poisoning.

The conduct of John Wox, sick-berth steward at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, formed the subject of an inquiry on February 19. Dr. Bearblock, R.N., calculated that he had taken 3 dr. of liq. strychnine, B.P., but by the aid of the stomach-pump the greater part was fetched back before much damage was done. The bottle had been obtained from the dispensary by accused, who seemed tired of things in general, and life in particular. When found he was in great agony. He now seemed sorry, and the Magistrate read him a lecture and let him off.

Burglars Busy.

The business premises of Mr. Cuthbert, chemist and druggist, Church Street, Lancaster, were visited by burglars on the night of February 19. They carried away an overcoat, over 1 lb. of tobacco, and the contents of the till. The latter, fortunately, consisted of but a few coppers.

Fire at a Chemist's.

A fire was discovered in the shop of Mr. H. W. Seely, chemist, Southgate, Halifax, about 11 P.M. last Friday night. The chief boots at the Old Cock Hotel burst open the door, and obtained mastery of the flames by a few buckets of water before much damage was done.

A Manchester Chemist and the Sale of Chlorodyne.

An inquest was held before the Manchester City Coroner, Mr. Sidney Smelt, on Tuesday, touching the death of a girl, 16 years of age, named Annie Salter. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday the deceased, unknown to the rest of the family, purchased 3d. worth of chlorodyne at the shop of Mr. A. Ker, chemist and druggist, in the neighbourhood of Hulme, where the girl lived with her mother and sisters. The girl apparently had taken the chlorodyne and died in consequence. Mr. Ker was put in the witness-box, and, in answer to a long series of questions by the Coroner, he said he carried on business at 92 Lower Moss Lane. He knew the deceased very well, and remembered selling her some chlorodyne between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday night. The shop was full of customers at the time. He could not remember whether he ever sold her any before. On this occasion she said it was for a cold. He supplied her with 2 dr. Judging by the quantity that remained in the bottle, the girl had taken about half the quantity he had supplied. The Coroner: Did you notice that she had not got a cough?—No. Coughs are very common just now, and people are not always coughing. Did you think it was right to sell chlorodyne to her?—Yes. People often send their children for it, and if I did not supply it they would go somewhere else for it. You said that once before, when you were here on an inquest touching the death of a girl

from carbolic acid.—Yes; I remember. Do you think it advisable to sell carbolic acid and chlorodyne to young girls?—I have not sold carbolic acid to little girls. Do you think it right to sell them chlorodyne?—I don't think the quantity she obtained from me would do her any harm. Girls are very cunning. She might have got some chlorodyne elsewhere. You know it contains morphia?—Yes. You know that, in some cases, the smallest dose can hardly be given with safety—that the doses can hardly be small enough?—Well. Do you think it a wise thing to sell chlorodyne to girls?—If I did not sell it to them they would get it elsewhere. Well, let them poison themselves somewhere else.—But I should lose their custom. Better that than that people should poison themselves.—But all people who take chlorodyne don't poison themselves. You know there are rules regulating the sale of poisons?—Yes; prussic acid, arsenic, calomel, and those kinds of poison. The Coroner read the rules from the Act, and concluded: "And you are not expected to give it to children." You would not sell a girl arsenic, I suppose?—No. And you shouldn't sell them chlorodyne.—Well, I will remember in future. I have no power to order you not to sell it; but I think chlorodyne is more dangerous than prussic acid, aconite, or strychnine. I mean because it is a more innocent-looking drug. I think the sale of chlorodyne ought to be stopped. Many lives would be saved. It should only be used with great caution, and chemists ought not to prescribe either one drop or ten drops.—The dose is on the label. People buy chlorodyne regularly all over the city. Well, you had better lose your business than kill people. A Jurymen: I think you can get chlorodyne at the grocers'. The Coroner: Yes; and I complain about that. I know you can get it anywhere, but children should not have it. Mr. Ker subsequently stated that his chlorodyne contained 2 gr. of morphia to the ounce, a few drops of prussic acid, rectified ether, gum acacia, treacle, &c. The Coroner: I don't say you have done anything illegal, but I think when you have sold poisons to people who have killed themselves you ought to use your discretion.—If I am to give up selling poisons, I might as well shut up my shop. You don't live by selling poisons?—Nearly so, by poisons of one kind or another. What, Mr. Coroner, would you do with the sale of ammonia?—I would not sell children poison of any kind. A Jurymen: I think if she had intended to poison herself she would have taken the lot. Mr. Ker: I should think so, too. The Coroner: You have no right to sell it to children.—She said it was for a cold. You should not sell poisons to young girls.—If I didn't, I might as well shut up my shop. Well, do so.—And what am I to do for a living?—Do something else. The Jury returned an open verdict, inasmuch as there was no evidence to show whether the chlorodyne was taken to induce sleep, medicinally, or to destroy life.

Dispensers at Exeter.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers of the Exeter Dispensary on February 20 the following recommendations, among others, of the committee were considered:—That Mr. Turner be appointed resident dispenser and secretary at a salary of 200*l.* per annum, with two assistants; that Mr. Sayer and Mr. Stone be appointed the two assistants respectively at a salary of 85*l.* per annum each; that Mr. Sayer be appointed second dispenser, and that he be expected in due course to qualify himself, and Mr. Stone be appointed third dispenser; and that an allowance to Mrs. Challice, the widow of the late resident dispenser and secretary, of 25*l.* a year be granted, to be voted annually by the General Court of Governors. A long discussion occurred in regard to the last recommendation. It appeared that Mr. Challice was injured in the service of the institution, that he had been a faithful servant for fifty years, that he had for many years had a small salary, that he had been too generous in cases of distress, and that he had made no provision for his family. Mrs. Challice was 48 years of age, and one daughter was afflicted. Several of the Governors expressed doubts whether it was right to devote money subscribed for a specific purpose to another object: but ultimately, on the proposal of Mr. Gadd, it was resolved to vote 300*l.* to Mrs. Challice.

Suicide in a Chemist's Shop.

On Monday evening, at the Charing Cross Hospital, Mr. Troutbeck held an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Arthur Wade, aged 22 years, a porter of

the County Council lodging-house, Drury Lane. Mr. Albert John Branford, chemist, of 11 Agar Street, Strand, said the deceased, who was a native of Kingston, Jamaica, and a seaman by profession, had been in his service as shop-porter since October last. Witness had him from the Charing Cross Hospital, of which institution he had been an inmate for tropical diseases. Witness was informed by his assistant that the young man had taken prussic acid, and he came downstairs just in time to see him die. By the Coroner: He must have taken the poison from one of the drawers. He did not keep such dangerous drugs under lock and key, but it was in a blue bottle, having a green label, and a red "Poison" label over that. Wade had very bad health. The Coroner said papers belonging to the deceased showed that he was second pantryman on board the s.s. *Muriel* for three years, and was discharged with a certificate of good conduct. William Thorn, assistant to Mr. Branford, said the deceased had been sweeping behind the dispensing-counter, when he noticed that he had a tumbler in his hand. Before witness could reach him he drank the contents, which proved to be prussic acid. He had taken probably half an ounce. Witness carried him to the hospital, where life was pronounced to be extinct. Mr. Walter Wilkins, house-surgeon, said Wade had undergone several operations, and he must have suffered great pain perhaps for the rest of his life. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

The Diamond Jubilee and the Benevolent Fund.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association it was unanimously resolved—

That, as a fitting way of commemorating the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, this Council form itself into a local committee (with power to add to its number) for the purpose of obtaining a large increase of subscriptions and donations to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Resolved also—

That Mr. Harry Kemp be appointed to act as Secretary of this Committee.

As an earnest of their sincerity, and to make a beginning, all the members of the Council, without exception, subsequently promised donations or increased subscriptions equal, or more than equal, to double the previous year's contributions.

Up to Wednesday night the donations, distinct from and in addition to the usual annual subscriptions, are:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bates, F. W.	1	1	0	Reynolds, R. J.	1	1	0
Blackburn, A. E. ..	1	1	0	Westmacott, G. H. ..	1	1	0
Glyton, Jno.	0	10	6	Wild, Jno.	0	10	6
Carter, Wm.	0	10	6	Woolley, Geo. S.	10	10	0
Gibson, Robt., & Sons ..	5	5	0	Woolley, Hermann ..	10	10	0
Johnstone, Chas. A. ..	5	5	0	Yates, S.	0	10	6
Kemp, H.	1	1	0	Young, J. R.	1	1	0
Kirkby, Wm.	1	1	0				
Lane, Wm.	1	1	0	Total	43	1	0
Pidd, A. J.	1	1	0				

The following have permanently increased their annual subscriptions:—

Swinn, Chas. Travis, H. A. Walton, J. W.

The Indian Famine.

The following have given donations to this fund during the week:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
T. Morson & Son. ..	10	10	0	Self-opening Tin Box Co.	5	5	0

A Sheffield Chemist's Shop Wrecked.

On Sunday night last a severe storm blew over the Southern part of Yorkshire, considerable damage being done to both house and shop property. One of the most serious sufferers was Mr. J. Preston, chemist, of Sheffield. Mr. Preston has large premises in Fargate, one of the principal thoroughfares in the city, and in a somewhat exposed position. During the height of the storm the spring roller blind was wrenched from above his window, the strong iron arms, which had been snapped in two, being dashed against the plate-glass window of his shop and the

room above. The glass sign was also smashed and so were two glass show-globes, and an expensive assortment of chemical glass and fine instruments. The estimate of the damage is about 1007.

Chemists at Football.

South London School of Pharmacy v. Barronetta. This match was played on Saturday last at Wormholt Farm, and resulted in a victory for the School by two goals to one.

A Chemist and his Wife.

James Hindle, chemist, 132 Bank Top, Blackburn, was summoned at the Blackburn Police Court last week by his wife for desertion and persistent cruelty. Mr. Higginson, who represented complainant, said defendant was a man of position in the town, and carried on a valuable business, besides having a considerable sum invested and being the owner of thirteen houses and a shop. The parties were married on July 10, 1888. Defendant's conduct was fairly good, and he was teetotal for six and nine months, but between 1891 and the following year he began to drink heavily, and his conduct was very bad indeed. Cruel treatment was detailed, and it was said defendant had also charged his wife (she was his second wife) with misconduct with his nephew, two brothers, his brother-in-law, and his own son. One day he brought her to a solicitor's office, and there she was told to sign an agreement of separation. This, Mr. Higginson contended, was a document to which her signature was obtained under fear of what her husband would do. After hearing the evidence, the Chairman said it was clear the Magistrates had no power to get behind the agreement. They felt that Mrs. Hindle understood it, no matter what the state of her feelings was at the time. She could not fail to understand its purport. The case would be dismissed.



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Mr. J. F. O'Neil, jun., L.P.S.I., is opening a new pharmacy in Carrick-on-Suir, where his father has carried on a drug-business for forty years. Mr. O'Neil, jun., was apprenticed with Henry Bell, Waterford, and afterwards lived in Dublin. The new pharmacy has been stylishly fitted and is in the best part of the town.

A Traveller's Liability.

The liability of a commercial traveller for the solvency of new customers was tested last week in Belfast before the Recorder in an action brought by the Skegonial Silver Springs Mineral-water Company against Arthur Mullan, lately employed by them as their city representative. Mullan, it was alleged, induced the plaintiffs to supply goods to a local trader to the extent of 5*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, and he afterwards disappeared from their employment. The judge strongly admonished on the defendant's conduct, but as there was no written agreement between him and his employers he had no option but to dismiss the process.

The Trade in Belfast.

In a comparative statement of goods imported into and exported from the port of Belfast, just issued by the Harbour Commissioners of that city, for two years ended December 31 last, it is stated that in 1895 896 tons of drugs and chemicals were imported, and 995 tons during the past year. The exports of these articles show an equally satisfactory increase, the figures being for 1895 29 tons and for 1896 76 tons. Nine tons of arsenic were imported in 1896 and more in 1895. Aërated waters show an upward tendency, both inwards and outwards, but in natural mineral waters there is a falling-off.



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Forthcoming Pharmacy-prosecutions.

We understand that on Monday, March 1, a large number of the chemists in Coatbridge and Airdrie are summoned to appear before the Airdrie Sheriff, at the instance of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society. It is reported that ten cases are to be brought before the Court.

Chemist and Cleric.

The Rev. Alex. J. Marshall, M.A., of Linlithgow, lately appointed minister of the Chapel of Ease at Toward, near Innellan, N.B., is a "chemist and druggist," having passed the minor examination in October 1886. He is a nephew of the late George Waldie, who for many years carried on a chemist's business at Linlithgow, Mr. Marshall acting as his assistant. He is also a nephew of the late David Waldie, chemist, the gentleman who gave Sir James Y. Simpson the first hint about chloroform.

A Druggists' Supper.

The assistants in the wholesale department of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. had a supper in the Café Royal, West Register Street, on the evening of Friday, February 19. A programme of songs and recitations followed the material part of the entertainment. Among those who contributed were Messrs. Lamb, Foote, Lawson, Stewart, Baxter, Robertson, Kinnimont, Smith, Brown, Sanderson, Michie, Reid, and Mr. Leslie Curtis (the Scottish Chevalier). Mr. Lumsden presided at the piano. Mr. Lamb, one of the firm's representatives in Scotland, occupied the chair, and W. D. Reid acted as convener.

Embezzlement by a Chemical-dealer's Cashier.

At the Edinburgh Sheriff Criminal Court, on February 18, Francis Muir, bookkeeper, Axford Street, Edinburgh, pleaded guilty to having, between January 1, 1895, and December 31, 1896, while employed as bookkeeper and cashier by Wm. Hume, dealer in photographic and other chemicals, 1 Lothian Street, Edinburgh, embezzled the sum of 81*l*. Accused had been a long time in Mr. Hume's employment, and was in receipt of a salary of 100*l*. a year. He had conducted himself to his employer's satisfaction till recently, and had been led into his present position by betting transactions. Sheriff Rutherford thought the ends of justice would be satisfied by one month's imprisonment.

The Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club

held their annual meeting on February 23 at 36 York Place. It was reported that, notwithstanding an expenditure of over 80%, there was a credit balance of 13*l*. The membership of the club stands at 110. The golf section of the club wanted some new rules, which were energetically opposed in a long and lively discussion, midnight being reached before the business was finished. A compromise was ultimately agreed to. The club's sixth annual sports were fixed for May 25 at Powderhall. The following officers were elected:—Hon. President, Mr. D. B. Dott; President, Jas. McBain; Vice-President, Geo. Somerville; Hon. Secretary, J. P. Gibb, 8 Cobden Crescent, Newton; Assistant-Secretary, A. G. Paterson; Hon. Treasurer, A. S. Birnie; Committee: G. F. Anderson, G. H. C. Rowland, J. Greig, J. D. Sinclair, A. S. Smith, J. Harley, and W. J. Walker.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE LATE DR. BOURGOIN.—On the occasion of Dr. Bourgoïn's funeral, M. Pernier, professor at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, paid tribute to the memory of his

deceased colleague, as the representative of the School and of the Paris Society of Pharmacy. He traced the deceased pharmacist's career from the time of his arrival in Paris, in 1858, at the age of 22, and showed how, by his intelligence and perseverance, he won his way to the highest rank amongst French pharmacists. He made a number of original researches, which were published, and gave him a high standing as a scientist. His principal published works of importance are "Treatise on Galenical Pharmacy," in which the lectures of his professorship are reproduced. The eight volumes published by him in the "Chemical Encyclopædia," each devoted to one of the principal chapters of organic chemistry, such as carbides, aldehydes, alkalis, acids, &c. He also contributed a number of articles to the "Grande Encyclopédie."

THE MURDER OF A PHARMACIST.—On Friday, February 19, a farmer named Combes, of Royat, was charged at the Riom Sessions with the murder of M. Kauffmann, pharmacist, of Limours, at Puy de Gravenoire, near Royat. The case, already referred to in the *C. & D.*, of August 29, 1896, may be resumed as follows:—On August 14, the body of the deceased pharmacist was found at Puy de Gravenoire. The head bore a large wound from which the blood was still flowing, and the blow that caused it had evidently been given from the back by a blunt instrument with extreme violence. The pockets of the trousers were turned inside out, and it was evident that death could only be attributed to crime, of which robbery was the motive. M. Kauffmann had arrived at Royat the same morning from Clermont-Ferrand, and in the afternoon was seen proceeding alone on the road leading to Gravenoire. Combes had been seen hovering about the road in question all day on August 13, and on the morning of the 14th. He was arrested, but could give no plausible reason for his presence near the place where the crime was committed. Combes was seen at Royat soon after the murder, and the same evening, as well as on the following days. He spent money liberally, and quite out of keeping with the state of poverty in which he was known to be. Stains of blood were found on a tool belonging to him, although it showed signs of having been washed and scraped. Also, he had a knife on him which the murdered pharmacist carried constantly with him, and which was recognised by members of his family. Madame Kauffmann, the widow of the murdered pharmacist, showed signs of great grief while being examined. Her testimony principally pointed to her knowledge of where her husband was between the dates of August 7 and 14, as indicated by letters received from him. She recognised the knife, and her three daughters, who were also called, did the same. The mother of the prisoner said her son had been ill twice with fever, and was very excitable. She was certain that the knife said to belong to the victim had been her son's property since April 1896. Mr. Huguet, pharmacien and analytical chemist of Clermont, gave the result of the chemical analysis made by him on the blades of the knife. Counsel for the defence cross-examined him very closely with regard to his microscopic observations, and endeavoured to throw doubt on his report. During the trial the public expressed their opinion somewhat warmly by applause and otherwise. The excitement was so great at one moment that one of the jurymen was found to be openly applauding, and had to be replaced. The public also have become greatly excited over this trial. On Tuesday a large crowd assembled outside the law-courts, and the military were requisitioned in keeping order. The door of the court was broken in by the pressure of people eager to hear the case. M. Delpy, the prosecuting counsel, in his address to the jury, referred to the murdered pharmacist, M. Kauffmann, as being a naturalised foreigner, and so doubly French. He energetically appealed to the jury for a sentence of death on the prisoner. "To recognise extenuating circumstances," he added, "would be to fail in one's duty. The country has been disturbed by an odious crime, and demands an example. A vengeance is due to the dead pharmacist's unhappy wife and three orphan girls"; and while he spoke the prisoner's children gently slumbered on their grandmother's knee. Combes was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

PIMPLES cannot abide 10-minim doses of ext. berberis aquifolii liq. thrice daily, so a Dr. Walison says.

Colonial and Foreign News

NEW DYNAMITE-WORKS IN BELGIUM.—A large dynamite-factory is about to be built in Brussels principally for the purpose of manufacturing dynamite for export. The capital is principally German.

THE SMALLEST PHARMACY IN THE WORLD is in Cleveland, Ohio, says the *American Druggist*. It is 5 feet wide by 8 feet long, and everything in it is on a diminutive scale—including the druggist, we suppose.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—The Society for the Protection of the Interests of Chemical Industry in Germany will hold its annual congress and general meeting at Baden-Baden on September 24 and 25.

TRADE IN BOMBAY.—In consequence of the bubonic plague, the drug-trade in Bombay have been heavy sufferers. When the trouble broke out disinfectants were very freely sold, but by-and-by there arose a stampede from the town of all who could afford to leave it, with the result that the general trade is very bad indeed.

THE GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—The Farbenfabriken Company, formerly F. Bayer & Co., of Elberfeld, intend to build a narrow-gauge railway from Mulheim-on-Rhine to Leverkusen, where the alizarine-works of the factory are situated. The net profits of the colour-works of F. & C. Hessel, at Leipzig, for 1895 to 1896 amount to 153,087m., out of which a dividend of 7 per cent. will be paid on ordinary shares.

SENTENCE ON AN ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.—Harris Nathaniel Gory, analytical chemist, of Johannesburg, was recently sentenced at Cape Town to two months' hard labour for having stolen a silver and ivory ornament from the drawing-room of the Grand Hotel, Cape Town. The defence was that the prisoner, who had just come from Johannesburg to see his wife off by the *Warrick Castle*, had bought the ornament.

THE LINE THAT FAILED.—The German steamship line from Hamburg to Calcutta, which was established in 1888, has recently ceased to run, and the five steamers belonging to the company have been sold to an American line. The reason given for this ill-success is that ever since the company started running freights have fallen until they reached so low a point that all prospects of profit within reasonable time were at an end.

TEN-PER-CENT. CAUSTIC SODA.—Chicago capitalists, it is said, are about to erect a \$50,000 steam-evaporating soda-plant near Laramie, Wyoming. The water of the Green River well will give a residue equal to 10 per cent. of caustic soda, and the plant will confine its labours to the manufacture of this product. Contracts will be made for supplying the Salt Lake, Denver, Omaha, and Chicago markets. Two wells are ready for operation, and the work will commence early in the spring.

THE CREAM-OF-MALT CASE STILL DRAGS ON.—At Madras, on February 3, before Chief Justice Collins and Justice Shephard, the appeal of Mr. W. McMorris, an assistant with Messrs. W. E. Smith & Co., chemists, Madras, from a conviction by the Presidency Magistrate for cheating, came on for hearing. The facts have already been reported. After hearing statements by the counsel for Mr. McMorris and by the Crown Prosecutor, who opposed the appeal, judgment was reserved.

THE NEW JAVA QUININE-WORKS.—It now appears that the new Java quinine-factory at Bandong is planned on much too small a scale to cope with the work of manufacturing into quinine the bulk of the production of Java bark. Several planters had entered into agreements to deliver their bark to the new factory; but it would seem that the works are unable to treat the bark within reasonable time, as the plantations belonging to the owners of the factory have the preference, and no bark from other sources can be worked until that of the proprietors is done with. A scheme for the enlargement of the factory is already in consideration, and other factories are also being planned. Mr. van Priel, the director of the factory, states that with an increased capacity of output the cost of manufacturing sulphate of quinine at his works will

be 6 florins per kilo., or, say, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per oz. He only charges $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the cost of bark and manufacture as a commission.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The twelfth International Medical Congress is to be held from August 19 to 26 at Moscow. The Congress will have a special section for pharmacy, of which pharmacists can become members by payment of one guinea. Special reductions in railway-fares are to be made to members of the Congress. The papers must be in Russian, English, German, or French, and the same four languages will be allowed at debates. The last day for sending in papers or communications is June 1. Professor W. A. Tichomiroff is president of the section for pharmacognosy and pharmacy, and Professor V. S. Bogoloffski of the pharmacological section.

GERMAN PATENTS IN 1896.—The returns of the Imperial German Patent Office for 1896 show that the applications in the year amounted to 16,486, an increase of 1,423 on the previous year. The number of patents granted, however, was smaller—viz., 5,410 against 5,720 in the year before. The great severity with which applications for patents are scrutinised by the German Patent Office is shown by the fact that only one-third of the applications are successful. Eighty applications were made last year for patents relating to alkali and the wholesale preparation of chemicals generally, and 51 of these were granted. The applications for patents for hygienic inventions numbered 3,317, of which 135 were granted; and those for chemical processes and apparatus generally 478, of which 198 were successful.

THE DRUG-TRADE IN JAPAN.—Previous to 1886 about 140 varieties of so-called *haden myoyaku* (patent drugs—ranged under the title of hereditary family secrets) were in common use in Japan. Since the stamp-duty was enforced in 1886, a considerable change has come about in the drug-trade. The "hereditary family secret drugs" have been gradually superseded, and drugs compounded after the European style have appeared in large numbers. "Quinine bitters" has enjoyed a remarkable popularity for about ten years, and at present every druggist of note has among his list of drugs one or more compounded with quinine bitters "for restoring the disorders of the digestive organs." Indeed, drugs of this description are now very numerous, there being at least forty varieties. Even "hair-restorer" has run to five or six varieties in Japan.

AN EX-PHARMACEUTICAL EDITOR SENTENCED.—Editor A. B. Wegner, of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, who was recently sentenced to two months' imprisonment for insulting the German Foreign Office, was formerly editor of the *Apotheker Zeitung*, but had to vacate that position on account of an exposure of his journalistic methods in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*. In his capacity of editor of the *Apotheker Zeitung* Mr. Wegner made a sharp attack upon Dr. Boettger, the editor of the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*. By way of reply, Dr. Boettger simply printed a contribution which had been sent to his paper by Wegner some time previous, and which was written from a diametrically opposed point of view. Since Wegner forsook pharmaceutical for political journalism he had written a number of articles against the projected reform of the German pharmacy laws in various journals.

FOREIGN SUGAR OF MILK IN GERMANY.—Until quite recently Germany not only produced sufficient sugar of milk for her own consumption, but exported considerable quantities. Now she has been supplanted in foreign markets by Italian and American makers, and in the home-market she has to fight the same competitors. Four years ago German sugar-of-milk manufacturers sent a petition to the Imperial Chancellor asking that an import-duty might be put on sugar of milk entering Germany from abroad. This was refused on the ground that Germany's commercial treaties with Austria and Italy prevented her from raising existing duties or establishing new ones on products from those countries. Recently, however, the German makers have renewed their petition, pointing out that it is neither Austria nor Italy that they are aiming at, but the United States, who have lately sent large quantities of their produce to Germany. In America there is an import duty of 8c. per lb. on foreign sugar of milk, and, protected by this tax, the American industry has quickly sprung up.

A NEW TURPENTINE-DISTRICT.—The pine forests of Georgia and Carolina, which have hitherto supplied most of the turpentine of commerce, are getting worn out, and the industry is gradually being transferred further south, to Florida. Within the past two months seven large turpentine "farms" have been established in Alachua County, in the last-named State.

ALLEGED SULPHUR FINDS IN THE STATES.—What is considered one of the greatest quantities of pure sulphur ever found in the Western States has been discovered in the Cascade Mountains, not far from the Northern Pacific Railroad. John Kenneth, of Orting, Wash., the discoverer, has kept the "location" secret, but he has brought samples, which show the high value of the bed.

THE ACTION OF CHINESE TEA.—A. Hoch and E. Kraepelin have recently investigated the physiological action of Chinese tea. The authors made experiments on the action of the principal constituents of the tea—caffeine and the essential oils—upon the nerves and brain. By means of the ergograph they have determined that the administration of caffeine increases the capacity of muscular action, while that of the essential oils of tea has a contrary effect. The latter, however, increases the cerebral activity. Tea, therefore, is not only a nerve-stimulant, but a brain-stimulant, effecting a mental as well as a bodily activity, but the stimulus exercised upon the mind by the essential oils is greater than that exercised upon the body by the caffeine.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES.—The journal of the Antwerp Pharmaceutical Society contains an interesting paper on the Government analytical laboratories and their relation to the pharmacist in Belgium. In 1890 a law was passed in Belgium making it compulsory for pharmacists to show that they possessed practical knowledge of the detection of adulteration in food and drugs, and at the same time Government laboratories were established for the examination of samples in connection with the Food and Drugs Act. At present there are seven such laboratories, occupying a large staff, and a number of official journals are issued by them under the title of *Bulletins of the Adulteration Department*. The laboratories are at Gembloux, Hasselt, Antwerp, Liège, Ghent, Mons, and Louvain, and in the month of November last they caused a total of 229 prosecutions to be undertaken under the Act. The writer of the paper we have quoted alleges that prosecutions are undertaken rather recklessly, inasmuch as the defendants in 133 cases out of the 229 quoted were acquitted. Under the Act Belgian pharmacists can obtain a special degree as analysts for foods and drugs, and this title is specially mentioned in their diploma.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS IN JAPAN.—The Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce has issued an ordinance to the effect that persons residing abroad who desire to apply for a patent of any invention, or for registration of a trade-mark or design, or to prefer a claim in connection with the same, in Japan, must appoint a deputy, duly furnished with power of attorney, residing in Japan. Foreigners forwarding applications in connection with patents, trade-marks, or designs, must append a certificate of nationality. All communications addressed to the Patents Office must be written in Japanese, and to all documents written in a foreign language a translation must be appended. These rules have been enacted primarily to facilitate transactions of the nature referred to on the part of Japanese subjects residing abroad, but their provisions apply to foreigners generally. It appears that Japanese residing in foreign countries have hitherto been in the habit of authorising their agents in Japan to act as the inventors for the purpose of taking out patents or registering trade-marks, and much inconvenience has resulted. All fees must be paid to the Patent Office, not in coin or bank-notes, but in registration stamps (*tōki inshi*), which have to be duly cancelled by the seal or signature of the applicant.

THE NEW RUSSIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.—It is proposed to add the following seventeen preparations to the forthcoming (fifth) edition of the Russian Pharmacopœia:—Soziodolie acid, agar-agar, salicylate of ammonium, sozo-iodolate of ammonium, tannate of bismuth, sodio-salicylate of caffeine, dermatol, diuretin, ferratin, hæmogallol, fol. adonis vernalis, grindelia robusta (the herb), dried kefy, menthol, nitro-

glycerine, oil of eade, and soluble saccharin. Among the articles to be deleted are the following:—

Acet. scillæ	Homatrop. hydrobrom.	Tinct. cascariille
Acid. acet. aromat.	Hyoscin. hydrobrom.	Tinct. entechin
Æther phosphorat.	Kino	Tinct. colchici
Agaricin.	Lign. hæmatoxyli	Tinct. eroci
Ammoniacum	Met. rosatum	Tinct. gentiane
Aq. menth. crisp.	Morphine sulphate	Tinct. gulfaci
Auro-sodii chlor.	Oleum rose	Tinct. lobelie
Bromum	Oxymel colchici	Tinct. opii ammon.
Caragheen	Oxymel scillæ	Tinct. scillæ
Cort. quillaiæ	Oxymel simplex	Tinct. scutis eor.
Ext. cannab. ind.	Podophyllin.	Tinct. senega
Ext. tarax. liq.	Rad. belladon.	Tinct. zingiberis
Fol. hyoscyami.	Syr. scillæ	Tabera acroniti
Fol. jaborandi	Syr. semine	Ung. belladonnæ
Fruct. anisi stellat.	Tinct. acroniti	Urethane
Fruct. colocynth.	Tinct. belladon.	Vin. colchici

Besides these are many drugs and their preparations which may be justly considered obsolete, a remark which cannot be applied to many of the articles which we have named above.

Australasian News.

IMPROVING HIS LIQUOR.—A Brisbane publican was convicted on December 22 of having kept sulphuric acid and extract of tobacco, called "nicotine," on his premises, presumably with a view to mixing with liquor. He was fined the full penalty, 50*l.*, or three months' imprisonment.

DOCTORS AND DISPENSERS.—The old trouble about the right of dispensers to alter prescriptions has cropped up in Victoria, where, at the Collingwood Free Dispensary, Drs. Constance and Clara Stone have resigned their positions, because they found that their prescriptions were constantly altered without their knowledge. Mr. Singleton, the dispenser, alleges that he never interfered with the prescriptions except where the quantity of certain drugs prescribed appeared to him excessive and dangerous. The doctors have challenged Mr. Singleton to produce any prescription written by them where the dose of a potent drug exceeded the B.P. maximum.

THE PURITY OF DRUGS IN MELBOURNE.—The *Melbourne Argus* recently printed an interesting letter from Dr. P. Ward Farmer on "The Purity of Drugs and Chemicals." Mr. Farmer declared that an examination of about fifty samples of dilute hydrocyanic acid (B.P.) showed that, instead of 2 per cent., the strength varied from .3 to 1.7 per cent., with an average of 1.1 per cent. He argued that it was highly important that medical practitioners should be supplied with drugs of uniform strength, and that there should be Government supervision over the sale of chloroform and ether, as there is over brandy; that every pound of chloroform and ether should be examined by a competent analyst sufficiently near the date of its administration to show that it had not undergone change; that it is questionable charity to provide hospital patients with second-rate drugs and chemicals; that the German system of periodical inspection of pharmacies should be adopted; and that it is probable that many remedies which have been found to be reliable in Britain are useless in the colonies, because they are not made of the same quality there as at home. In reply to Dr. Farmer's allegations, it is pointed out that even he cannot suggest any means by which the B.P. prussic acid can be preserved in its original strength, and that it is becoming obsolete because of its instability. In the elaborate investigation on the use of chloroform conducted lately by the *Lancet* and the two Hyderabad Commissions, no great weight had been laid upon the question of the quality of the chloroform, which agrees with the general impression that this article is now prepared of such purity and uniformity that neither patients nor physician need have any anxiety about it. It has not been shown that it is liable to change, and the same may be said of ether. It is also questioned whether it is true that the larger Australian hospitals use second-rate drugs. If any facts are available, then the matter should certainly be very strictly investigated.

The Winter Session.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society has its peculiarities. One is the democratic principle which applies to the election of Fellows, another the bureaucratic spirit manifested in the election of the Council and office-bearers. Any person desirous of joining the Society who can get five Fellows to sign his paper goes straightforward to election by ballot, after the paper has been exposed in the library for several weeks and the name on it read for the first, second, and third times at successive meetings. It rarely happens that there is blackballing, and certainly those who are least inclined to blackball are the best of the members—the men of influence and position. The method of voting only needs proxies to make it completely democratic. The election of office-bearers does not, really, differ much from that of Fellows. The manner of doing it is as follows:—The Council, at a meeting in February, determine who shall retire, and select Fellows to fill the vacancies. The result is communicated to an ordinary meeting, and at the anniversary meeting the Fellows vote. Then they have the opportunity of scratching any name out and substituting another for it. This seems democratic enough, but the selection by the Council is the bureaucratic touch which the democracy resent. As far as we are aware there has never been any open resentment to the method, and it is conceivable that if there were a unanimous majority for the rejection of, say, Mr. John Smith, and the substitution of Mr. Thomas Jones in his place, it would be an exceedingly awkward thing for Mr. Jones when he came to take his seat at the Council table. At the meeting of the Society last week the

NAMES OF NEW OFFICERS

were intimated—viz., as President, Professor James Dewar, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; as Vice-Presidents, Professor W. Ramsay and Professor Emerson Reynolds; as Members of Council, Messrs. C. T. Heycock, M.A., F.R.S. (Cambridge), Rudolph Messel, Ph.D., T. K. Rose, D.Sc. (Royal Mint), and A. Scott, M.A., Ph.D. (Davy-Faraday Laboratory).

On the motion of Professor TILDEN, seconded by Mr. GROVES, Dr. Chattaway was appointed an auditor in place of Mr. Bertram Blount.

THE LONGSTAFF MEDAL.

This is a gold medal of not less value than 20*l.*, which is awarded triennially to the Fellow of the Society who, in the opinion of the Council, has done the most to promote chemical science by research. When Mr. HARCOURT (President) announced that the Council had decided to award this year's medal to Professor William Ramsay there was hearty applause. The last recipient of the honour was Mr. Horace Brown, F.R.S. Only four others hold it—viz., Dr. T. E. Thorpe, Mr. C. O'Sullivan, Dr. W. H. Perkin, and Professor F. R. Japp. This business over, the President proceeded to

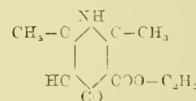
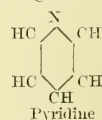
THE SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

first calling upon Mr. T. S. Dymond to communicate one by himself and Mr. F. Hughes on "The Oxidation of Sulphurous Acid by Potassium Permanganate." Mr. DYMOND went straight to the heart of his subject by saying that the fact is well known that when sulphurous acid is added to an excess of potassium permanganate it is completely oxidised to sulphuric acid; but when the action is reversed, as in ordinary titrations, about 10 per cent. less permanganate is used up. This difference has never been clearly explained. He and Mr. Hughes have worked at the matter, going through all reasonable variations of mixing—such as large and small volumes of water, high and low temperatures—which might be thought to occasion mechanical or accidental difference, but the results throughout substantiated the preliminary observation that when permanganate is added to sulphurous acid less oxygen is used than when the reverse is the case. It was thought that this might be due to the formation of dithionic acid, $H_2S_2O_6$ (which stands midway between H_2SO_3 and H_2SO_4), and they proved this by actually separating potassium dithionate from the titrated solution. Further experiments indicated that this

imperfect oxidation occurs during the last stage of titration. Other experiments were described, and Mr. Dymond submitted equations to explain the whole reaction, but he put these forward tentatively. In the work he had found some old observations of the President's of value.

Mr. HARCOURT, Dr. SCOTT, and Professor DUNSTAN spoke on the paper, Dr. Scott suggesting a trial of manganic sulphate instead of permanganate, and Professor Dunstan throwing out the suggestion that a study of the electrolysis of the acid might be of service.

Professor NORMAN COLLIE was the next contributor. His subject was the formation of pyridine derivatives from aceto-acetic ether. The ether is an open chain compound, and pyridine a closed chain, so that the conversion of the one into the other is remarkable. Professor Collie has been working at the subject for a long time, so this was not the first of his papers on it. From the aceto-acetic ether he obtains the amide $CH_3.CN.H_2.CH.COOC_2H_5$. On heating this it condenses into the compound $C_{10}H_{12}NO_2$, which is a pyridine derivative, as the following formulas show:—



By heating further with a deficiency of hydrochloric acid the alkyl radicles shift round, and with an excess of acid they take another journey, so that three isomeric forms of the derivative are obtainable, and have been isolated by Professor Collie. He has also obtained trimethyl-pyridine by reduction of the oxidised product, thus proving that the derivatives are of the pyridine-chain order.

Dr. MORLEY FOSTER and Dr. STANLEY KIPPING discussed the paper to a camphor-expectant audience, and sure enough the formula of camphor did come in along with laughter, but there was little in what was said beyond purely personal interest.

It was expected that Dr. T. E. Thorpe would have communicated a paper on "The Viscosity of Mixtures of Miscible Liquids," by Mr. J. W. Rodger and himself; but he did not turn up. Failing him, Professor DUNSTAN told the meeting some of the principal points in two papers by Dr. A. W. Titherley on "Sodamide" and "Rubidamide." Professor Dunstan said that the first of these contains some interesting facts regarding the sodium-derivatives of the oximes, produced through the action of sodamide ($NaNH_2$). In the second the melting-points of the alkalamides are mentioned. They are:—

$NaNH_2$	..	155° C.
KNH_2	..	270°-272° C.
$RbNH_2$	..	285°-287° C.
$LiNH_2$	..	300°-400° C.

If one could only take the cyphers from the lithamide, and thus put it at the top of the list, we should have in the figures another example of progression with increase in atomic weight. Query: Should the melting-points not be 38°-40° C.?

Professor Dunstan then mentioned that in a paper on "The Spectrographic Analysis of some Commercial Samples of Metals, of Chemical Preparations, and Minerals from the Stassfurt Potash-beds," Professor W. N. Hartley, F.R.S., and Mr. H. Ramage tell about the impurities which they have detected in the various substances dealt with—for example, aluminium contains traces of calcium, sodium, iron, copper, and four or five other things.

Dr. SAMUEL RIDEAL remarked that he had found calcium in commercial aluminium as well as sodium, and that it is to these impurities that some of the disadvantages of the metal are due.

The meeting, which was rather thinly attended, was over by 9.15 p.m.

BRIGHTON JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.

A MUSICAL and social meeting was held on February 17. Mr. J. Williamson was in the chair, and the programme was rendered by Messrs. H. J. Davies, T. Little, Colway, Day, O. Hebb, W. Lander, Beckwith, and others.

Mr. R. A. Cripps will give his paper on "The Chemistry of a Cup of Tea," which was postponed from January 13, on March 10.

LIVERPOOL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The usual meeting was held on February 18 at the University College. Mr. John Jones presided.

HOW MENTHOL BEHAVES.

Mr. PIERSON said that he had lately studied the behaviour of menthol in mixtures. When dissolved in spirit and mixed with dilute mucilage it was a failure, the menthol separating in flakes, but when dissolved in olive oil and emulsified with gum acacia it was satisfactory. Even when powdered with the gum alone and then dissolved the result was good. The mixture in which the olive oil was employed was the best.

Mr. PROSPER H. MARSDEN said that at the Royal Infirmary they had a mixture of menthol, consisting of 1 dr. menthol, 1 oz. tr. cardam. co., and chloroform water 20 oz.; but in that the menthol was precipitated, and they had to use 1 oz. S.V.R. in order to make a satisfactory solution.

NAMING THE ROOT.

Mr. GRIFFITHS exhibited a root which he had found in a parcel of spigelia, and he asked if it could be identified. It was recognised by Mr. Prosper H. Marsden as phlox. carolina, an adulterant of spigelia.

A DISPENSING DIFFICULTY.

The PRESIDENT showed a prescription:—

Plumbi acetat.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Zinci sulph.	..	..	..	..	3ss.
M. Ft. ext. xij.					

It was found on mixing the ingredients in the form of powder that a pasty mass was formed, and it was impossible to send out as indicated in the prescription. The difficulty was overcome by drying the ingredients in a water-bath and then mixing, the result being a powder which could be sent out in conformity with the prescription.

ENGRAVING AND ENGRAVERS.

Dr. J. R. LOGAN then delivered his lecture on "Engravings and Engravers," which proved to be a most attractive discourse in plain terms of the art of engraving in all its branches.

PLYMOUTH AND DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

TRADE MATTERS.

At a special general meeting of the above, held at the Foresters' Hall on February 17, Mr. J. Harvey Bailey in the chair, the recent contract for parcels delivery with Messrs. Curtiss & Sons was cancelled owing to a misunderstanding in the terms agreed upon. It was decided to accept the terms offered by the "Globe" Express to members of the Association, at a uniform rate of 2s. per month per chemist for any number of parcels, each under 12 lbs. (one only from each wholesale house per day); above 12 lbs. at 2s. 3d. per cwt. The secretary of the Trade Section, Mr. W. CONDY U'REN, reported a favourable result from circulars to members *re* "combined buying" and other trade items, and rules were formulated to be confirmed at a subsequent general meeting. The special sub-committee appointed to take steps with regard to C.A.M.W.A.L. reported a satisfactory correspondence with the secretary at Bristol, matters appearing to be approaching a settlement favourable to Plymouth.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' AND APOTHECARIES' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

At Dublin, on February 18, this Association held a meeting at the Pharmaceutical Society's House, Lower Mount Street, when a lecture on "Plant Fertilisation" was delivered by Mr. J. Smith, M.P.S.I. (Examiner in Materia Medica and Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland). Mr. William Hayes, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society

of Ireland, presided. The Examination Hall was well filled with ladies and representatives of medicine and pharmacy.

Mr. SMITH said many pharmaceutical students look upon botany and its study as so much "dry rot," and as another weapon in a hard-hearted examiner's hand wherewith to torture his unfortunate victim. It is half the battle of life to find a genuine interest in the work of one's calling which springs purely from the nature of the work itself. Many men find it impossible to get up such an interest. We could scarcely expect an accountant to wax eloquent on the beauties of ledger and folio, but the man whose daily work brings him in touch with Nature and her wonderful workshop, if there be any sense of the beautiful within him at all, cannot but be charmed with her ingenuity and finished mechanism, and be stimulated to examine more closely her method of working. It was not his intention to demonstrate how plants first came into existence, but the first fact to be noted was that plants are living things. They are produced from a seed, and that seed is the joint product of male and female. They require food for their support as much as men; they have mouths and stomachs to assimilate the food supplied to them. These mouths and stomachs exist in the shape of leaves, which absorb the carbonic acid from the air around them and extract the carbon, which is the principal food and raw material of plant life. Unlike ourselves, plants have different mouths wherewith to drink. The solid constituent carbon is taken in by the mouths on the leaves, but the liquid constituent water is absorbed by the roots and rootlets from the soil in which they grow. Plants marry and rear families; at all events, there are male and female plants. The flower, or productive parts of plants, and the essential organs for the purpose of producing the seed in the higher types of flowering plants, are the stamens, or male organs, and the pistil, or female organs. The conveyance of the pollen by wind or by insects and the distribution of the seeds were dwelt upon and illustrated by limelight views, showing the constituent parts of a flower. Having pointed out the essential reproductive organs of a flower, the lecturer asked: Why do plants require insects to visit them, and to carry pollen from one flower to another? Why could not the pollen produced by the anthers in this flower fall on the stigmas and fertilise the flower? This sometimes happens, but such plants are generally poor and unequal to the struggle for existence, whereas these plants which are produced by cross-fertilisation are better and stronger, and more equal to the struggle for existence which goes on in the vegetable kingdom as keenly as in the animal world. The same causes which make undesirable the marriage of near relatives in the animal kingdom govern the vegetable world, causing the adaptation by plants of cross-fertilisation, in some cases by the pistil ripening before the stamens, and in other cases by the anthers shedding their pollen before the stigma on the same flower was ready to receive it. The position of the stamens, and the relation of the ovary to the floral envelopes, were described and illustrated by diagrams. In examining and dissecting different flowers we do not find, said the lecturer, their component parts arranged so simply as in the ideal flowers already referred to, although they are all arranged on the same plan; for, besides the calyx and corolla assuming a great variety of shapes (which give rise to different terms of describing them), we find stamens also arranged in various ways. In every species of plants the number of the stamens remains the same. Thus, in the lilac the number is 2; iris, 3; woodruff, 4; violet, 5; tulip, 6; and their number has been made the basis of classification of flowering plants at once convenient and popular, although not strictly scientific. Stamens in many flowers are partly metamorphosed into petals; indeed, there are grounds for believing that all petals have been originally modified from stamens. Double flowers are what are known as those whose petals have taken the place of stamens, such as in roses, carnations, primulas, &c. The function of pollen as a plant-fertiliser was commented on at some length, and the pollen itself described and illustrated by a number of lantern-slides. In Australia, India, and other places where there is a definite wet period, and where the flowers invariably reach maturity after the rains, it is noticeable that there are not usually such contrivances for protecting the pollen as there are in our temperate zones, where rain may descend at any moment,

and where dew is always more or less prevalent. Nature provides for the shelter of the pollen by placing a cap or roof over the flower to intercept the drops and diminish radiation from the bodies beneath. This was illustrated by a slide showing the familiar crocus and digitalis, &c.

The greatest number of plants are fertilised by insects. This was illustrated by a slide showing a flower of the *Mimulus luteus* in six stages of its reception of the bee, the first three representing the opening of the flower to receive its winged visitor, the fourth and fifth being the act of extraction of the pollen, and the last illustrating the departure of the insect with its load of pollen to another flower, thereby completing the act of cross-fertilisation.

Unlike humanity, bees and other insects are careful never to blend their liquors—in this case honey—and always stick to the same flower for a given time. The peculiarities of the salvia, or sage, and the cuckoo-pint, or *Arum maculatum*, in regard to cross-fertilisation were described at considerable length. The latter flower was, the lecturer stated, fertilised by a species of midge, which entered readily, but was prevented from returning by hair-like points surrounding the base, which was generally full of these tiny insects, crawling about and almost smothered in pollen brought from another flower, which they had previously visited. The hair-like structures offer no obstacle to their entering, but if they wished to get out again they could not, as the hairs all point downwards. They, therefore, make their way to the lowest part of the flower-head, where the female flowers are situated, and as the female flowers ripen first, the midges, creeping over the sensitive stigmas of these, fertilise them with the pollen with which they are covered. By and by, when the stamens of the male flowers overhead begin to ripen, the midges are again covered with the pollen, after which the downward-pointing hairs wither away, and allow the egress of the tiny captives.

On the motion of Mr. O'SULLIVAN, seconded by Mr. JOHNSTON, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Smith for his interesting and instructive lecture. A similar compliment was passed to Mr. Hayes for presiding, and Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. HAYES made amusing speeches.

ULSTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

A MUSICAL and literary meeting was held at Belfast on the evening of February 18, Mr. W. Prott presiding, when a large and representative gathering of both pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists of Belfast and vicinity were present. Tea was served at eight o'clock, after which Mr. GEORGE CAMLIN read an excellent paper, entitled "A Chemist's Life." This was followed by a musical entertainment, which gave much pleasure.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

AT the ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening, Captain Abney in the chair, Sir H. T. Wood, Secretary of the Society, lectured to a large audience on

THE PRODUCTION OF COLOUR BY PHOTOGRAPHIC METHODS.

The immediate occasion of the paper was the recently-discovered method of colour-reproduction, but the lecturer treated the subject somewhat historically since the time that Scheele discovered that silver chloride is darkened by light. At the outset it was also pointed out that though the tyro in photography can see no reason why, if the camera-picture can be reproduced in monochrome, it cannot also be reproduced in all its varied colours, science proves that photographic pictures are produced by the change effected by light falling on certain parts of a sensitive surface, which altered parts resist the action of some solvent which removes the unaltered portions. The gradations in light are a reflex of the varied intensity of the original light fixed upon the picture in more or less quantity of one and the same substance, metallic silver. Having referred to the experiments by Herschel and Hunt, he spoke of Edmond Becquerel's results in 1848 on Daguerreotype plates, upon which a film of silver chloride had been deposited by the use of a battery. The plate was dried, heated, and exposed either to an image of

the spectrum or in the camera, and by these means actual reproductions of coloured objects were obtained. No method, however, was discovered of fixing the pictures, and they could only be viewed in a very subdued light. In spite of this failure, Becquerel's method remains the one upon which all chemical methods have been worked. The lecturer next spoke at considerable length regarding Lippmann's method, first described in 1891, and so fully referred to in back volumes of this journal that it would be a waste of space to describe it again, especially as so far it has been found to be of no practical value. Reference was also made to Mr. Ives's method, and Sir Henry recalled the method of Messrs. Cross, Bevan, and Green, in which a fabric, stained with a diazo-derivative dye, is exposed under a positive transparency, when the parts acted on by light lose their power of combining with certain colouring matters (naphthols, phenols, &c.), and remain unchanged, while the shaded parts are dyed, the colour depending on the particular reagent employed. To produce a coloured transparency from three negatives, first the blue-printing negative is printed in ferro-prussiate; then the film is treated with the diazo-mixture for producing red, and a print taken from the "red" negative. This combined print is again sensitised with the mixture for producing yellow, and a print from the "yellow" negative taken. The result is said to be a positive in natural colours. The defect of the process is that the prints fade when exposed to light. This brought Sir Henry Wood to speak of the last-discovered process—viz., that of M. Villedieu Chassagne, to which we recently referred. The actual inventor of the process was Dr. Adrien Michel Dansac, and it was worked out jointly by him and M. Chassagne; but illness of the former left the matter in M. Chassagne's hands alone. It is a secret process (until the patents are sealed), but the results are so good that the lecturer did not hesitate to consider it one of the best advances in this department of photography.

The process is as follows:—A negative is taken on an ordinary gelatine plate, which has been prepared by treatment with a solution, the ingredients of which are unknown. The negative thus obtained shows no trace of colour, and appears in all respects like any other photographic negative. From it a print is taken on ordinary albumenised silver paper, which has been treated with the before-mentioned solution; or, if a transparency is desired, on a gelatine plate prepared in the same manner as that which was used for the negative. This print shows no trace of colour either by reflected or transmitted light. The print when dry is washed over with the solution, and is afterwards treated successively with three coloured solutions—blue, green, and red—the operation being conducted in a bright light. As the solutions are applied the print gradually takes up its appropriate colours, the intermediate tints being, it is supposed, produced by a mixture or combination of the three primaries. That a yellow colour should be produced by a combination of what are presumably green and red pigments is not in accordance with expectation, for though red light and green light when superimposed produce yellow, we do not get yellow by mixing red and green colouring-matters. Probably the yellow is produced by the application of a yellow dye mixed in the green solution, and not by a combination of colours.

It is to be noted that the process is not one for the direct reproduction of natural colours. It is rather one for treating a photographic print in such a way that it enables it, one might say, to automatically paint itself, to take up in the proper parts the colours which are required, rejecting them in the parts where they are not required. How this is effected is at present a mystery. All that the lecturer could say was that he himself had seen the colours applied in the way described. Mr. Herbert Jackson and he took negatives on M. Chassagne's plates of various test objects. Mr. Jackson afterwards made some positives from these plates, and neither negative nor positive was touched by M. Chassagne until they placed them in his hands that they might receive their final treatment. On the application of the colouring solutions they saw that the proper colours were produced. Photographically the results obtained were very poor; the prints were extremely thin and unsatisfactory, but the negatives were taken on a dull, foggy day. Nevertheless they showed a great deal more than traces of the proper colours. A blue china vase, with a piece of red ribbon tied

round it, and containing a bunch of flowers, was reproduced with perfect accuracy, though the image was thin and faint. An Indian brass pot showed not only the yellow colour of the brass, but also distinctly metallic lustre. The results of these experiments, so far as they went, satisfied Sir H. T. Wood and others who saw them that the results were produced in the manner described.

The concluding part of the lecture dealt with other references to or suggestions regarding colour-photography, especially Wisner's important observations (referred to in this journal as long ago as July, 1895) and Graby's recent process (*C. & D.*, February 6). Finally he called attention to the process of Mr. Bennetto, Newquay, Cornwall, who has been at work for many years upon the subject, and would have preferred to delay, until he could carry his researches to a further extent, the publication of the results he has obtained. Circumstances led to their publication last year, and as they were only shown to a limited number of persons in Cornwall, a good deal of incredulity was expressed in the technical papers, both as to the results themselves and as to the manner in which they were obtained. Mr. Bennetto has not yet published his process, but showed some of his results on Wednesday evening, this being their first public exhibition.

EXHIBITS AND REMARKS.

Of the coloured slides shown on the screen the most interesting were those of Bennetto—especially a seascape taken with $\frac{1}{16}$ sec. exposure, and a beautiful sunrise effect photographed at 4.20 A.M. Lippmann's photos were also very fine, and the "transformation scene" produced by Ives' three-coloured chromoscope was most remarkable.

Of the prints on the walls nothing much can be said, but probably they will show better in daylight. The transparencies in the library are very effective. By the way they may be inspected any day this week. To a non-photographic person photography in natural colours would probably seem to be a little way behind those so-called coloured photos one sees in the shop-windows.

Captain ABNEY said that although the general scope of the paper agreed with his own opinion, in some details he was not quite in agreement with the lecturer. He considered that with plenty of exposure it would be possible to obtain the germs of colouring pigments; but unless such pigments were produced, photography in natural colours was an impossibility. Becquerel had undoubtedly worked in the right direction, but the crux of the matter was to get the colours permanently fixed. Lippmann's process was really no photography in natural colours; there were no proper pigments, and the colours were produced by interference, and could only be seen by reflection and at a certain angle. Ives' was, as far as it was possible to go, the acme of perfection. Joly's was no doubt a very remarkable process. As to Chassagne's work—why those colours should be reproduced in print, and how much was due to the negative and how much to the print—he was unable to say; and no doubt Sir Henry was right in stating that such statements of an inventor should not be accepted until the inventor had proved his case. It gave him very great satisfaction to see Mr. Bennetto's pictures; but for the rest the remark he made about Chassagne's process must also apply to this.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE meeting held on Thursday, February 18 (Mr. W. L. Currie presiding) was devoted to short papers, of which abstracts are subjoined.

Mr. R. BRODIE read a note on the

PREPARATION OF ESSENCE OF RENNET.

The stomach should be obtained on the day the calf is killed, all fat removed from the exterior, and the stomach opened and washed under a running tap to remove any fragments of food. After allowing it to drain a short time, cut it into small pieces and put it into a wide-mouth bottle, add a pint of good sherry, and allow to macerate for three weeks, with occasional shaking. Then add a small quantity of acid hydrochloric, dil., say $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to each pint, and allow the maceration to go on for another week. Strain through muslin to remove the fragments of stomach, and after allow-

ing to stand for a convenient time filter through paper. The filtration is somewhat tedious, even when kadline is sprinkled on the filter. However, the result is a beautiful transparent preparation which should not require boric acid to preserve it. Mr. Brodie had tested the curdling activity of some the day before which was made last July, and found that $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. curdled 12 oz. of milk in four minutes, and in other four it had set into a good firm curd, and he had no doubt it could have curdled an imperial pint. Mr. GRAY then read a paper on

MICRO-PHOTOGRAPHY.

He remarked that the chemist could not afford to ignore photography, for it was becoming more and more popular, and many in the trade managed to make it pay them. There is nothing simpler than micro-photography. Place the microscope horizontally, at a suitable level; fix the eye-piece into the aperture of the camera; then place the section in the usual way, and taking care to have the light concentrated as much as possible on the section-focus. That done, fix in the dark slide, containing the plate, and expose. Isochromatic plates are most suitable. Generally speaking, with a good section and high power, from fifteen to thirty seconds is sufficient exposure. After exposure, develop, wash, fix, and again wash in the usual way. From this point to the finished picture is plain sailing. Mr. Gray exhibited a number of micro-photographs taken with the oxyhydrogen light. He explained that the two lights, the one from the ordinary gas-jet, and the other from the oxygen, combined played upon the calcined calcium candle, and produced the beautiful and intense light with which they were familiar. The heat produced is absorbed by alum water.

TR. QUININE AMMON.

THE SECRETARY read a note by Mr. Boyd, in which the author said that to avoid precipitation in making a draught mix 1 drachm of the tincture with as much rectified spirit and 2 drachms or more of syrup of orange, then make with water to draught volume.

In a short discussion which followed it was stated that if the tincture was put in water with a little additional ammonia it remained clear.

NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTS CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE twenty-eighth annual dinner of this Association was held at the Albert Hotel on Tuesday evening. Mr. R. Fitzhugh, President of the Association, was in the chair, and the company numbered nearly forty. The dinner was considered to be the most successful the Association has held. In the course of the evening the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society" was proposed by Mr. F. R. SERGEANT, who said if he had been asked to submit it ten years ago he should have said, "You had better get somebody else." He had, however, come to see the usefulness and value of the Pharmaceutical Society. The grant for their dispensing-class had first influenced him in its favour. He did not think the Society had fallen short of its ideal. He referred to what it had done for education and for the relief of distress. In the matter of protection it had done as much as it could.

Mr. BOLTON, the local representative of the Society, responded. The only mistake the Society had made, he said, was in being thirty years before its time.

"The Nottingham Association" was proposed by Mr. VALLANCE and acknowledged by the PRESIDENT, Mr. WILFORD (Treasurer), and Mr. EBERLIN (Hon. Secretary). The last-named gentleman said somebody had referred to their Association as the pattern Association, and he thought as regarded educational matters they were undoubtedly the pattern Association. He thought no provincial town had an association in which there were educational advantages such as they possessed in Nottingham.

"The Town and Trade of Nottingham" was proposed by Mr. E. GASCOIGNE and acknowledged by Councillor JOHN LEES and Mr. S. COOK.

Mr. A. BEILBY proposed the health of "The Visitors," coupled with the names of Mr. P. S. Clay and Mr. Parkhouse. The health of "The President" was also drunk.

Interspersed with the toasts were agreeable vocal items by Mr. A. C. Vallance, Mr. J. R. Truman, Mr. Wilford, jun., and Mr. Geo. Elsey, while the clarinet solos of Mr. Clay were extremely popular.

P.A.T.A.

MEETING AT HULL.

A GENERAL meeting of the chemists of Hull and district, for a radius of forty miles, was held on February 18 at the Imperial Hotel, Hull, convened by the Hull Chemists' Association, for the purpose of considering the aims and objects of the Proprietary Articles Trades Association, and hearing an address from Mr. Glyn-Jones, as representative of the Association. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Staning (President), who was supported by Messrs. A. Sheffield (Vice-President), C. B. Bell (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), B. M. Stoakes, H. W. Hammond, Thos. Marshall (Beverley), Chas. Hobson (Beverley), A. Markham, A. Crowther, James E. Dewing (Goole), L. S. Selle, W. Uttley, F. E. Lambert, Thos. Henry, E. Haworth-Earle, G. R. Foulston, W. H. Walton, H. Schofield, J. Richardson, J. Oldham, &c.

After letters of regret for inability to attend were read from Mr. Riley, Mr. Hoyles, and Mr. Saltmer, the Chairman said he was pleased to see such a good muster of chemists. He took it as a sign that they held that the intolerable state of affairs at present existing should be put an end to. Other towns had expressed their opinions, and they thought it only right the chemists of Hull and district should have an opportunity of discussing this question. Personally, he had not made up his mind yet; he was sitting on the fence.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said his first duty was to thank the Hull Chemists' Association for having organised that meeting. It was another instance showing the influence for good local Associations had in comparison with towns where no Association existed. The Chairman had rightly said that the representative character of that meeting was due to the fact that they had an object to attain. There was an evil of which they desired to get rid. Perhaps, as a trade, they might take consolation from the fact that they were not alone, but their position was peculiar. It affected them peculiarly and particularly, and in many ways; and one of the ways it bore seriously upon them was that, with the present state of things, they were really at a loss to know what to charge for proprietary articles. Unfortunately, the price at which those goods were advertised and the price which was upon them was no longer any criterion to what the price really should be. That sort of thing gave no end of annoyance, and gave the public the idea that they were a set of swindlers. The P.A.T.A. contended that one price should be fixed by the manufacturer and adhered to, which would prevent their opponents from reviling them, as they did at present. The real aims of the Association were to secure uniform prices, reasonable living-wage profits, better combination of the retailers; and if that were effected, then, instead of as at present having in a year secured about forty proprietary articles and 2,000 retailers, they would have all the country with them. There was no doubt they had in their Association the nucleus of a magnificent organisation, which was watched by the grocers, the booksellers, the tobacconists, and by the whole range of traders who were dealing to-day with proprietary articles, and were suffering from reduced profits. If they succeeded, as he felt certain they would, this movement was bound to develop into one of the most important of chemists' organisations. The opposition the Association had met with showed the good their movement could do, and he would say that if the retailers had shown the same interest in the matter as the men they were fighting had, they would already have achieved their end. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Richardson then moved—

That this meeting of chemists residing in Hull and district desires to express hearty approval of the P.A.T.A., and pledges itself to support it in every way possible.

They were all in the same box with regard to this plan, and he hoped something would be done to alter the present state of affairs. He was of opinion this could only be done by joining an Association of that kind. So far, it was the best thing which had come up, and if, after giving it a fair trial, it was found not to answer the purposes expected, they could allow it to die a natural death.

Mr. Earle, in seconding the resolution, pointed out the difference between the proprietors who had placed their articles on their (the Association's) list and those who were writing about protected articles and posing as benefactors to the chemists. He was, he supposed, only one of many who had received such a letter, and at the same time received the proprietor's revised list of prices, in which it would be seen that, whilst the price was higher to the retailer, ensuring a higher profit to the manufacturer, the retailer only received the same paltry profit as before.

Mr. Sheffield inquired how did Mr. Glyn-Jones propose to deal with the houses who have not joined this Association, and have no intention of doing so? He supposed anyone could get these protected goods from these houses?

Mr. Richardson asked how co-operative stores would be affected? In Hull they had about a dozen shops who were giving bonuses. Would such places be affected by this movement?

The Chairman said Mr. Jones would like to know whether face-prices were desirable or minimum prices should be adopted.

Mr. Foulston thought the opinion of the meeting would be to have face-prices, because they all desired to have as much profit as possible. He had not intended to be present that night, because Mr. Jones knew him as an opponent of the Association's idea, but he thought, perhaps, it would be as well to consider whether they were supporting an Eldorado or a bubble. He thought they would not be able to coerce the large proprietors. They would go to the principal ones and say, "We want you to raise your prices." That would be met with "Who are you?" and then they would say, "We are the chemists of England; we are the P.A.T.A., and if you don't do as we wish we will smother you." The proprietors would say, "You can smother us if you like; try it on," and then they would go to the grocers and limited companies—who distributed, perhaps, more than any other of the concerns, and were content to sell at 10 per cent. profit—and get them to assist them in every way. They (the Association) wanted to fight the patent-medicine man at every turn; and, so far as advertising matter was concerned, he got that just the same as anyone else, but the public didn't get it, he could assure them; that came in very useful for other purposes. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The same with tablets. He asked for payment, and when he could not get it he refused to show them. He advocated the support of the manufacturers of non-proprietary articles by co-operating with them in every way. It was the limited companies and non-qualified men who did the harm, and in tackling the proprietors they were tackling the tail of the dog instead of the head.

Mr. Hobson concurred with the views of the last speaker, being of opinion that the Association was very much more likely to aid the proprietor of proprietary articles to get enhanced profit than assist the retailers to get the profit. Whereas the proprietor formerly was content to get 9s. per dozen, he now got 10s.; but that 1s. extra did not benefit the retailer.

Mr. Hammond remarked that if the stores had to raise their prices it opened the eyes of the public, by showing they had to have profit as well as other people.

Mr. Foulston contended that if the stores did not make a feature of proprietary articles they would of drugs.

Mr. Kenny: There is no doubt we have members of the trade who do us as much harm as any of the limited liability companies, and some of them are in the room to-night.

Mr. Dewing drew attention to firms on the general committee of the P.A.T.A. who were not fully in accord with the movement. He was glad to say several of them in Goole favoured the Association, and he had brought some subscriptions that night. They in Goole suffered much from people who unscrupulously represented prices at which they could buy certain articles. He had for some time met that class of people by either telling them they could go to the shop where they could get goods cheaper, or offering them money to buy up all the other chemist's stock at the price they said they could get it at. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Walker had had a similar experience. At one time he used to give way and be driven into unintentional "cutting"; he had now turned over a new leaf, and told people what he thought, with the result that he maintained his prices, and did not think he had lost a single customer.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, in his reply, said he was glad to hear Mr. Earle impress upon them to make a clear distinction between articles so-called protected, and articles on the P.A.T.A. list. There were people who thought chemists fools enough for anything. In reply to Mr. Sheffield, he said any Association could buy protected goods if they gave an undertaking not to supply firms on the black list. Steps were taken by the P.A.T.A. to see that was not abused. With regard to those who did not assist the Association it was unfair for them to receive the benefit and not do anything to support it. There were many firms in the provinces who were doing very much for them; Messrs. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds, for instance, had sent in sixty-nine retail subscribers secured by their representatives. (Hear, hear.) The question of co-operative associations was one of the greatest difficulties they had to deal with, and outweighed many trivial objections they had before them. He considered that when a minimum price was fixed it was a minimum price, and then to give a bonus, whether in one month or three months, was an infringement of the system. They must remember they had a very powerful combination to fight. Let them get as strong as they could, and they might rely that the proprietors would take due steps to prevent giving bonuses or underselling in any other direction. He called upon Mr. Foulston because he knew he had given serious attention to this matter, but taking his objections, he could not agree with him. They were not only aiming at the extra 10 per cent. or 15 per cent. profit, but they wanted to be in the position that when they sold a customer an article they knew no one else could sell it for less. The question of profit depended upon the amount of support the Association got. Then they were told they could not, as retailers, coerce the manufacturers. He was surprised to hear that from Mr. Foulston, who had shown them that he was prepared to coerce them. (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.") It showed, if the Association was not on the right track, there was a track on which to go, and he asked Mr. Foulston to join that Association, and assist the Council in the matter with his views. He would say that if the retailers were as keen on this subject as were the stores in opposition to it they would kill the "cutting" firms in no time. With regard to cutting drugs, all he could say was that if they were cut more than they had been it would be a bad time. The idea of the chemists running a company had been mooted, but he did not think that would succeed; the venture was more gigantic than many imagined. He did not think there had been one solid objection raised to their scheme that night. What Mr. Foulston had said only confirmed what was urged—that they should combine. Do not let them take increased profits, and let other people do the work. They had a right to expect that those who reaped the benefit should help in the work. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put and carried, with only one dissident (Mr. Foulston).

Mr. Stoakes moved—

That this meeting desires to convey to the various proprietors of proprietary articles the advisability of their adding their articles to the protected list, and that the Secretary of the Hull Association be asked to convey this resolution to the leading proprietors.

He took it they were all heartily sick of the proprietary articles trade as it had been carried on for some years. It was not the price, but the constant bickering and argument with the customers which had been a source of anxiety to him, and he took it he was only an example of others. He quite agreed it was not fair for a member of the trade to stand out whilst others supported it and assisted him to get increased profit. They knew combination was powerful, and without it they would not be able to gain their end.

Mr. Sheffield seconded the resolution. He thought some proprietors were too anxious to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

The resolution was then adopted.

It was also voted that the Hull Chemists' Association should be requested to act as the local executive for the P.A.T.A., and votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Bell (Secretary), the Chairman, and Mr. Glyn-Jones.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL, RETAIL SECTION, MARCH, 1897.

The following is a list of candidates nominated to serve on the Council as retailers. Ten are to be elected:—

- *Barnes, W. R., Upton Manor, London, E.
- *Cocks, James, 8 Edgumbe Street, Stonehouse, Devon, Secretary Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport and District Association
- *Cooper, A., 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, London
- Davies, J. T., 13 Walter Road, Swansea
- *Garrett, T. P., 33 Commercial Street, Newport
- Groves, R. H., Market Place, Blandford
- Hessell, J., 143 Highgate Road, London, N.W.
- *Jones, W., 2 High Street, Birmingham, Chairman Trade Committee Midland Pharmaceutical Association
- *Pickard, S. N., 74 Manningham Lane, Bradford, Secretary Bradford Chemists' Association
- Rossell, F., 74 High Street, Exeter, Secretary Exeter Chemists' Association
- *Seely, H. W., 14 Southgate, Halifax, Secretary Halifax Chemists' Association
- Spyer, N., 13 Gledhow Terrace, South Kensington, London
- Warren, F. W., 340 Harrow Road, London
- *Williams, J., Broadfield, Davonport, Manchester, Chairman Manchester Grocers' Association and Northern Grocers' Council
- Wokes, T. S., Grassendale, Liverpool, Secretary Federation of Chemists' Associations

The star indicates the candidate is at present a member of the Council.

Voting-papers will be issued to members about March 2, and the election will take place early in the following week.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS CONSIDERING.

A meeting of photographic dealers is called for 3 P.M. on Wednesday, March 3, at Anderson's Hotel, with the object of forming a photographic branch of the P.A.T.A.

ADDITIONS TO PROTECTED LIST.

The Homocea Company have placed their specialities on the protected list; the 1s. 1½d. homocea is to be sold at a minimum of 1s.

Jakson's lavender water, put up in bottles at varying prices from 1s. to 14s. This is to be sold at quoted rates, a retail profit of about 20 per cent. being assured.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

is fixed for March 31 next. The exact time and place have not yet been arranged.

THE STORES AND THE PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

Addressing the shareholders at the annual meeting of the Civil Service Supply Association, held on Tuesday last at the Cannon Street Hotel, Mr. Richard Bannister, the chairman, said that during the half year they had been brought into contact with the Proprietary Articles Trades' Association, who had informed them that if they did not adhere to proposed minimum prices for certain articles, the wholesale-firms would cease supplying them. He would give a few illustrations of the articles referred to. They were asked to sell Condal-water at a price which would give them 25 per cent. profit; "Frog in the throat," at 33 per cent.; Daffy's elixir, 25 per cent.; Liebig's extract of meat, and malt wine, 29 per cent.; Invalid Bovril, 26 per cent.; and Hall's coca-wine, at 26 per cent. profit. The committee had come to the conclusion that that was not the kind of business the members expected them to do, and they should, with the help of their friends, do all they could to break up that monopoly, so that they could sell their goods at their own prices. He was very glad to see that recently the *British Medical Journal* had given prominence to a case of a person who had delirium tremens through drinking coca-wine, and now that the attention of the medical profession had been attracted to the practice, he hoped people would go to the chemist or druggist and get their own prescriptions made up.

WATERPROOF GLUE.—"A solution of 231 grains each of sandarac, mastic, and turpentine in a pint of alcohol is heated to boiling and added gradually to a hot concentrated solution of glue and isinglass, stirring meanwhile until a thin paste is formed that can be filtered and used like ordinary glue." This is from a German journal, and we quote it for the fun of the thing merely. What is the good of adding an alcoholic solution of resins to water?

The Therapeutics of Emergencies.*

By H. MACNAUGHTON-JONES, M.D., M.A.O., M.Ch.,
F.R.C.S.I. and E.

I.—Ethical and Theoretical Considerations.

THE lecturer, having briefly referred to the Association's work and the present-day equipment of the pharmacist, proceeded to say:—There can be no greater testimony to your careful training, the education you have received towards developing exactness in your methods and experiments, and the caution with which your manipulative procedures are conducted, than the fact that out of the millions of prescriptions daily dispensed throughout the country it is the rarest thing to have any mistake in manipulation, to find any error of judgment in compounding, or misdirection given as to the use and application of the remedy. I say this from an honest appreciation of what I owe to the pharmacist, in the exactitude and care with which prescriptions demanding fine subdivision of dangerous remedies, and their perfect combination, are dispensed. Nor am I the less appreciative from the fact that several years of my early life were spent in the acquisition of that same method of compounding, the drudgery of which apprenticeship I have never had any reason to regret. I only refer to those traits which the calling of the pharmacist is specially calculated to develop, in order to urge that the very qualities which are essential to make you good pharmacists are also those which are most likely to find you ready in the emergency of sudden accident or illness, calm and resourceful in the face of unexpected difficulty, and which are at the same time preventive of rash meddling and fussy interference.

There are a few things which I wish to say with regard to the title of the subject-matter of this lecture. It is all very well as long as one glides along on good solid ice, keeping a safe and reasonable distance from treacherous water. Only the foolhardy run the risk of immersion by encroaching upon the thin crust of the interdicted area. So it is with regard to certain vexed questions; the wise and prudent avoid them. Still, it must frequently happen that advance in any direction, whether it be in science or in art, in a calling or an exercise of athletic skill—witness our Rugby football—is only to be acquired by an exhibition of that very foolhardiness and rashness which the more cautious avoid and condemn.

Incidentally let me ask, is it not well occasionally to remember and recognise the fact that "rashness," even to the point of foolhardiness, and sometimes beyond this, has been the quality of all others to which the progress of the human race, of civilisation, and of our own empire, owe the most? That is, that rashness and daring, combined with audacity, which the world generally counts as such, a rashness in which all considerations of self and self-interest are forgotten, and only the enthusiasm—fatalism and fanaticism, if you will—of the devotee remains.

But such thoughts would entice us widely apart from the subject we are considering. Indeed, touching on recent events, they would carry us with the *Fram* to the North Pole; with a few unarmed Englishmen to the impetuous entrenchment of the Matabele; and take us, not without some sad reflections, somewhere near the sources of the Nile. While, on the other hand, speaking of medical occurrences, they would bear us back to such acts as that of the Boston dentist, Horace Wells, which directly led to the application of anaesthesia; to the bold innovation of the Kentucky surgeon, Benjamin MacDowell, which led up to our modern abdominal surgery in women; and, referring to more strictly scientific and social gains, to Franklin and his kite, and Stephenson and the "coo."

To return to my subject, let me at once state that, using the term in its ordinary sense, I do not approve of pharmacists prescribing. It is incontrovertible that there must be elements of danger, at times of considerable danger, attached to such prescribing, no matter how simple such prescription may be. A dose of Epsom salts, given in certain conditions,

may indirectly lead to the death of a patient; but then, on the other hand, the same may be said of a mutton-chop. As Sir Thomas Watson pointed out, it all depends upon the circumstances in which the Epsom salts or chop is given. To induce diarrhoea in a person sickening for typhoid fever may have disastrous consequences, while to give prematurely a mutton-chop to the same patient in a condition of convalescence may be equally dangerous. Nor can we get out of the difficulty by assuming that the advised remedy is harmless. The negative results of such action may be as hurtful as those positive consequences I have just referred to. Delay in doing the right thing is often as serious to the patient as indiscreet haste. More deplorable still is that ignorance which prompts the administration at the wrong time, or under contra-indicating circumstances, of some unsuitable drug. And it must be always borne in mind that some of the most fatal of acute diseases are ushered in by the sudden appearance of symptoms which may not in themselves appear to be serious, and which can be closely simulated by those that are of everyday occurrence in the case of transient affections of comparatively little moment. Even of still greater importance is the fact that it is just in this class of affections that a false step can never be retraced, and that any delay in the application of the right remedy may be fatal.

I see no excuse whatever, either as a matter of expediency or in the light of philanthropy, for that class of prescribing which affords a pretext to mean and penurious people of obtaining quasi-medical advice by buying a bottle of physic or patent-medicine over the counter. It is, as a rule, a shabby method of evading the necessity of paying the doctor, and if successful defrauds a hard-worked professional man of that which should by right find its way into his pocket. Be it remembered too, that the poor and impecunious are not the greatest sinners in this respect. The wealthy stock-broker, and the wife of the rich City merchant, are common offenders, and they are just the persons that the pharmacist has greatest difficulty in refusing.

Nothing is harder for the chemist's assistant than to evade the cross-fire of "my lady's" or "Mr. Midas's" questions as to what is good for this or that condition, or under what circumstances such and such a patent medicine may be taken. Nay, I confess that it is well nigh impossible, and contrary to all his interests, to expect him to do so. The question is a wide one, involves many issues and interests, and has to be viewed from a broad and liberal standpoint, for in it the public, as well as the pharmacist and doctor, are interested. I maintain that the medical profession, in its present struggle for existence, amidst gross and unblushing hospital abuses, cheap so-called philanthropic enterprises, public dispensaries, clubs, friendly and benevolent societies, and all the other avenues by means of which ways are found to deprive the struggling practitioner of his livelihood, is now more than ever justified in regarding with a jealous eye any further inroads that threaten to cripple its resources and imperil its ethical relations to the public. At the same time—of this be sure—that the medical profession as a body will never allow any selfish interests to stand between its sense of what is right, and the duty it owes to the State and the public.

I quite admit that it is well-nigh impossible to draw the line, and say where the privilege and duty of the pharmacist cease, beyond which his liberty of action must be curtailed. I admit, further, that the whole tendency of modern thought, despite trades-unionism and caucuses, is in the direction of individual freedom of action. The liberty to do that which is right must ultimately prevail, no matter how vigorous may be the attempt, however well-meaning, to curtail and imperil the right of such independent action, the motive-springs of which are transparently pure and right.

What would be said of the man casually left in charge of the Humane Society's appliances, who hesitated to save a life because the authorised servant of the Society was absent? What should we say of the railway subordinate who, in the accidental absence or sudden illness of the signalman, hesitated to turn the points, in view of an approaching collision? And what would be said of a pharmacist's assistant who waited for the coming of the doctor, in the face of a recent suicidal act of poisoning, to administer the antidote which he had ready to hand?

It is, then, not a question whether any such right of action

* Abstract of a lecture to the Chemists' Assistants' Association, February 13.

serves, or is contrary to, this or that interest. It resolves itself simply into the higher and wider issue of the best interests of the State and the public, and the inherent right and duty of every individual to serve these. To what end have we public lectures on health, ambulance-courses, popular works on health by distinguished physicians, and popular journals on health and disease, written for the railway bookstall? Are not all these cheap methods of educating the people how to doctor themselves without the aid of either pharmacist or physician?

This they are, thanks to all these means, always doing, and in daily increasing numbers, since the competition in educating and training amateur doctors, both male and female, has become so great.

So far as my present object is concerned, I wish it to be clearly understood that I am discussing only those instances of absolute emergency, where there is no immediate medical assistance at hand, and where the delay necessary in procuring it may be fraught with serious consequences to the sick or injured person. I have deliberately chosen the title of "The Therapeutics of Emergencies," in order to point out certain conditions under which the pharmacist is justified in affording aid to a person who is taken suddenly ill or is accidentally injured. I am not dealing with the giving of prescriptions for ordinary ailments. How far it will ever be possible to prevent or restrain what is called "counter-prescribing" it is not my place to inquire. I fear that the "pick-me-up" of the early morning man-about-town, the "comforting cordial" of the phlegmatic woman, the "liver tonic" of the irritable dyspeptic, the "dinner-pill" of the over-eating gourmand, the "worm-powder" for the puling child, the liniment for the "backache," and a thousand and one patent combinations, with their widely-advertised "miraculous" effects, will ever be had and recommended for the asking. On the other hand, I maintain that it is no part of the pharmacist's work to usurp the prerogative of the medical practitioner, and gradually turn the chemist's shop into a consulting-room or surgery.

And there is another strong point with regard to this question, and that is the correlative trust and sympathy that should exist between this great outpost of medicine and medicine itself. Pharmacy has ever been, and always must be, the active commissariat in the advance of medical science. By and through your calling we carry the attack into the enemy's country. You furnish our transports, you are always in our van, and ever adapting yourselves to the difficulties which beset our invading columns. Therefore it is that each should look mutually to the other for loyal support and an inviolable offensive and defensive alliance. The interests of both are best served by such a cordial understanding, and anything that tends to weaken it, or to create distrust, jealousy, or angry feeling on either side, is greatly to be deprecated by both.

Dr. Macnaughton-Jones then proceeded to give some illustrations of conditions and injuries in which pharmacists can render assistance. This part of the lecture ("Practical Applications") he is revising for us, and we hope to print it in our next issue.

Marriages.

ANDREW—LOMAX.—On February 9, at St. Matthew's Church, Chadderton, near Oldham, by the Rev. R. H. Harvey, M.A., John Herbert Andrew, pharmaceutical chemist, of Pool Bank Pharmacy, Bollington, to Rachel, youngest daughter of the late Adam Lomax, of Middleton, Lancs.

FORD—HERBERT.—On February 15, at the Parish Church of Trevelth, St. Cadoc, Mr. Percy Bowers Ford, son of Mr. E. B. Ford, J.P., chemist, Pontypool, to Miss Beatrice Amelia Herbert, daughter of Mr. John Herbert, of Avondale House, Pontypool.

FRY—PRINCE.—On February 24, at Marylebone Parish Church, by the Rev. G. M. Livett, Vicar of Watlington, Kent, assisted by the Rev. Canon Barker, Rector of the parish, Walter Ernest Fry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London, of Watlington, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Julius Charles Prince, Esq. (Managing Director of the Apollinaris Company), of 22 Upper Wimpole Street, W.

Deaths.

BUCHNER.—On February 15, at Soden in the Taunus, near Frankfurt-on-Maine, Mr. Maximilian Buchner, chemist and druggist, formerly of 149 Houndsditch, City. Mr. Buchner was a man of remarkable intelligence and of most attractive manner. He came to this country as quite a young man, and having served as assistant for several years at different pharmacies in London, started in business on his own account in 1872 at 124 High Street, Whitechapel, where he remained till 1884, when, in consequence of the premises coming down, he removed to 149 Houndsditch. As the principal exponent of German or continental pharmacy in the East-end Mr. Buchner was extremely popular, not only with his clients, but also with his brother pharmacists in the district, who frequently applied to him, and never in vain, when in difficulty about a foreign prescription or preparation. He held the appointment of chemist to the Eastern Dispensary of the German Hospital, Dalston. He was not only a good Latin scholar, but erudite in all matters appertaining to his calling. A good linguist all round and intimately acquainted with the peculiar "jargon" of Polish and Russian Jewish immigrants, as well as with their religious rites, he was looked upon by this much abused and persecuted class with a reverence which often had something pathetic about it. In 1888, although only in his forties, he was obliged to retire from business on account of failing health. He subsequently lived for two years at Bournemouth, where he improved so much that in the early summer of 1890 he came back to London, and bought a business in the Highgate Road. With the approaching winter, however, his old complaint made its reappearance, necessitating his final retirement from business and speedy departure for the Continent. Ever since that time he has been a confirmed invalid, suffering doubly under his forced inactivity. Although of a somewhat retiring disposition Mr. Buchner was a most genial companion, and those who have come into close contact with him will always remember him with the greatest respect. He was never married, and lived with his old mother, whose death at Christmas, 1895, he felt most keenly.

JOHNSTON.—On February 13, at 24 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen, Isabella Farquhar Stuart, wife of Mr. John Johnston, chemist and druggist, 45 Union Street, Aberdeen, and Member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

KAY.—On February 8, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson Kay, chemist and druggist, Blackpool. Aged 36.

NURTHEN.—On January 23, Mr. Frederick Richard Nurthen, pharmaceutical chemist, 390 Strand, London. Aged 54.

SHORTHORSE.—On February 19, at 55 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W., suddenly, William Townsend Shorthorse. Aged 71. Mr. Shorthorse was for many years the sole proprietor of the business of Roberts and Co., Place Vendôme, Paris. He was the nephew of the founder of that business, and was himself a pharmacien of the first class. Soon after the close of the Franco-German war Mr. Shorthorse, in partnership with Mr. Backhouse, established the Bond Street branch of the Paris house, at the same time admitting another gentleman into partnership with him in the French business. The death of this partner necessitated the return of Mr. Backhouse to Paris, and he became partner in both houses, and, on the final retirement of Mr. Shorthorse, sole proprietor.

TAYLOR.—On February 17, Mr. John Taylor, chemist and druggist, Orwell Place, Ipswich. Mr. Taylor was about 70 years of age, and an ardent angler. Wednesday of last week was a bright day, and Mr. Taylor, following his weekly custom, left Ipswich by the 2 o'clock train to indulge in his favourite sport. About 5 o'clock, having packed up his tackle, Mr. Taylor started to walk to Claydon Station with his catch, when he suddenly fell, and expired almost immediately. At the inquest held on February 18 Dr. Brogden said he had attended deceased for years for dyspepsia. He had also shown signs of a weak heart. Witness attributed death to syncope, and a verdict to this effect was returned.

Irish Poor-law Union Drug-contracts.

THIS subject is one which has for some time received attention from the Irish press, and we have been at some pains to get exact information in reference to the corruptions which have become rampant in the methods of tendering. There is no doubt the system is in great need of reform. The tricks practised are such that anyone pricing the tender honestly would stand a very slight chance indeed of getting the contract. The fault does not lie with the contractors exclusively; all sorts of dodges are resorted to by some of the Guardians, when the tenders come before the Board, with a view to getting the contracts for friends.

A printed contract-form is supplied by the Local Government Board, which must be used for all Union drug-contracts in Ireland. It contains a list of 420 articles, of which 342 are drugs, the remainder being medical appliances, lint, bottles, pots, &c. [The full list and the tender form are annexed to this article.] Each person tendering puts in his price per lb., oz., pint, or other quantity, as stated on the form. In former times, when the sealed tenders were opened by the Board of Guardians, the plan was to add up the prices quoted for the 420 articles, and whichever showed the lowest total was considered the cheapest and got the contract. It was, however, likely to be the dearest in the long run, as the successful competitor might be a "thought-reader," knowing beforehand pretty accurately what drugs were likely to be used in quantity. These were priced at a good profit. Needless to say, no doctor ever used anything like the 420 items, so that those seldom or never prescribed were put in at merely nominal prices. To show the Guardians how closely they cut, some drugs would be quoted at fractions of a penny—as, for example, finest musk, $2\frac{1}{16}d.$ per oz., hyd. ox. rub., $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. Occasionally an odd one in use would be put in at a low price—sp. ammon. arom., for instance, at 1s. per pint.

Such was the old system, but "up to date" Guardians must bring in not only labour-saving apparatus, but also time-saving methods. A few years ago a considerate Guardian suggested at a Board meeting that it was great loss of time to add up so many figures, and he suggested to take a dozen or twenty items at random, with the understanding that the lowest for these should get the contract. His brother Guardians readily fell into the trap. Mr. Guardian was then kind enough to name the dozen or twenty drugs, and a friend of his got the contract. After he left the board-room a piece of paper was found under the table with the names of the selected drugs in his handwriting. The plan of selecting about twenty items is now generally adopted. In the following table we quote the twenty items selected from the four tenders which we print as an appendix to this article:—

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Acid. carbolicum liquefactum ..	1	2			10	1	4	lb.
Ammoniæ spiritus aromaticus ..	2	3	6		8	1	3	pt.
Emp. calefactus, on calico ..	1	4	4		4		6	yd.
Ess. menth. pip. ..	4	5	10		3	oz.		
Ferri iodid. syrup. ..	6	4	4		1	1/2	lb.	
Ferri et quiniinæ citras ..	1	0	6	10	3		8	
Iodoformum ..	2	0	1	6	2	6	1	3
Liu. camph. co. ..	1	6	4	5	10	pt.	3	9
Liu. terebinthinæ ..	1	6	8	6	1	0		1
Ol. olive ..	3	6	3	6	4	0	gall.	4
Pil. coloc. et hyoscyam. coated	2	9	1	8	8	1	8	gross
Potassii iodidum ..	1	4	1	4	1	6	9	oz.
Quiniinæ sulphas ..	2	0	4	6	1	0		1
Senegæ radix ..	3	9	3	0	1	0	3	0
Tinct. digitalis ..	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	10
Trusses, single ..	1	8	1	6	1	0	1	4
Lint ..	3	1	0	2	1	4	lb.	
Cotton wool ..	2	1	0	1	2	oz.		
French wadding ..	4	4	3	4	3	4	sheet	2
Filtering-paper ..	2	2	2	2	2	2		

This was an actual instance. The contract was given in this case to competitor No. 3. Our fifth column shows the prices taken from an English drug-list, less 10 per cent., from which it will be seen that the fair value of the twenty drugs would be 24s. 8d., while the prices charged by the successful tenderer amounted only to 17s. 5d.

The full list includes thirteen pill-masses, and the same in pills coated per gross. The contractor whose tender was accepted quotes 4d. and 6d. per lb. for all pill-masses except pil. col. co. and pil. col. c. hyos., which are quoted 8d. per lb. The coated pills are 1s. 6d. per gross, except pil. col. co. c. hyos. 8d., pil. col. co. 2s., and pil. rhei co. 2s. 6d. (truly this leaves a margin for profit), and it is worthy of note that pil. col. co. c. hyos. (one of the selected twenty) is only 8d. per gross. Here the usefulness of thought-reading comes in, enabling the contractor to know the twenty articles to be selected and also the two pills most in use. Ol. morrhue is quoted at 6d. and 10d. per gall., the successful tender being 10d., and so desirous is the contractor to give the Union the best possible that he marks it "Norwegian," "non-freezing." He also marks quiniinæ sulph. 6d. oz. "Howards'."

Quite recently at one of the Dublin Unions, when the monthly account for drugs came in, a Guardian compared the prices with those of the two unsuccessful tenders, and found that there would have been a saving of about 33 per cent. had either of these two supplied the drugs. One item in the account was artificial lemon-juice 2s. a pint. The difference showed a loss of about 250l. for the year on this one contract, and if the drugs were supplied at market price, the saving would probably double this amount. This, it must be borne in mind, is only on drugs. What the loss must be per annum to the ratepayers, if all the other contracts are made on the same loose system—and there is good reason to believe they are—can hardly be estimated. A Board of Guardians in the North of Ireland are just now trying to find out some means of preventing the samples submitted to the Board being marked.

Not only on contracts is fraud practised. In one district some Guardians are now being prosecuted on a charge of selling their votes for an official position under the Board. Whatever may be the truth in this particular case, there is too much reason to believe that this form of corruption is not uncommon.

The latest development in connection with the drug-contracts is the introduction of the "middleman." Some enterprising wholesale firms in Ireland, knowing that a local trader would have a better chance of getting the contract than a stranger, have hit on the plan of suggesting to a local tradesman an easy way of making money. A chemist or druggist is preferred, but, failing him, a grocer, publican, or huckster will suit their purpose, as a knowledge of drugs or qualification to sell poisons is not by any means necessary. The only thing required is the local trader's signature to the tender, already priced by the wholesale house. In the event of the contract being obtained, the orders are sent to the wholesale firm, who executes them and pays the local man 5, 10, or even 15 per cent. as his profit. That this thing is done openly, and even sanctioned by the Local Government Board, is beyond yea or nay. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have written to the Local Government Board recently on the subject, drawing their attention to a particular case where the Union drug-contract was given to a woman (a publican), pointing out that this was illegal. Should anything go wrong with the drug-supply, the Guardians would have no redress, as they could not get at the real contractor. Of what avail is it to pass Pharmacy Acts for the protection of her Majesty's subjects, when Government Departments coolly set them

aside and defy them? Perhaps they consider anything good enough for a pauper, and any ignorant person good enough to supply medicines for the sick poor. We trust, however, the Irish Pharmaceutical Council will not drop this subject. It is strictly within their province, and they owe it to the public as well as to the profession to defend the Act which they are charged to administer. Although the dodges and influence resorted to to obtain the contract are well known, and notwithstanding that it is more than suspected that the drugs supplied are not always up to B.P. standard, the medical man or chemist must be very cautious for his own sake before making any complaints of them. The contractor is quite likely to have one or more friends on the Board, and they may make the place too hot for the critical doctor or chemist. Some years ago, when quinine was very dear, the alkaloid was tendered for at 2s. per oz., and the sulphate at 18s. The chemist received permission from the doctor to use the alkaloid, and selected some other similarly quoted drugs in the tender, to the consternation of the contractor. A friend of the contractor's on the Board took the matter up, with the result that a number of charges were made against the chemist; a sworn inquiry was held, the charges were all proved groundless, and the chemist still holds his position. But the result might easily have been different. Quite recently a doctor had some tinctures analysed and found them not up to the standard. But he made no complaint, fearing to do so. In another case a doctor thought he would use a drug priced very low instead of another quoted at a good profit. The first lot ordered was sent without any remark, but on receipt of the second order a letter of remonstrance was sent to the doctor, and an offer of a case of instruments for his own use. He showed this letter to a Guardian, who laughingly remarked, "You had better get your case of instruments." Sometimes a Christmas present is sent, and accepted in all good faith by the doctor. After that it is hard to find fault with little infringements, which, as time goes on, generally increase. Many more examples of this sort might be given, but these are typical of the difficulties presented by the existing system of contracting. The Department does its best to increase these difficulties. A few months ago the Local Government Board inspector informed a Board of Guardians "that they must accept the 'lowest tender' (notwithstanding that advertisements for tenders generally say, 'the lowest nor any tender not necessarily accepted'), and, if doubtful of the quality of the drugs supplied, have them analysed." But few medical men or chemists care to do this, as it would inevitably lead to an open inquiry, which, however it might be justified, would assuredly make enemies for themselves on the Board and outside of it, and they would run the risk of losing their situations.

At first sight it is hard to understand the eagerness manifested to obtain these contracts, in view of the ridiculously low prices quoted in so many cases. Profits, however, depend on quality, and it is whispered audibly enough to the initiated that tinctures made with equal parts of spirit, vin. rect. and aquæ, tinct. cinch. co. sine saffron., lin. crotonis of ol. terebinth. with a dash of ol. crotonis, potass. iodidi with 10 per cent. potass. bromid. added, ol. terebinth. (when price is high) with 5 per cent. petroleum, cinchonidinæ sulph. supplied as quininæ sulph. may account for the keen competition. We have heard of one house whose scales seldom weigh accurately, nor is it an uncommon thing for expensive drugs to have the paper weighed in.

We do not by any means intend to convey the idea that all contractors are rogues, or that they all have Guardians in their pay. Many of the latter are, however, very simple and easily hoodwinked. Yet among them are many who

know this evil exists, and would gladly do something to check it. Some Boards of Guardians for years would not give the drug-contract to the so-called lowest tender, but made a point of giving it to a reliable house at fair market prices. This they can do no longer, owing to the recent order that they must accept the lowest tender. It is high time the Local Government Board awoke to the grave responsibility that rests on them, for there is no doubt that they, and they alone, are responsible for the state of affairs which exists. We could easily suggest a remedy, but Government Departments do not generally take hints from outsiders in good part.

TENDER FOR MEDICINES, &c.

To the Board of Guardians of the

Union.

GENTLEMEN,

of do hereby propose to supply for the use of the workhouse and several dispensary districts within the Union, from day of 18, to the day of 18, the following medicines, &c., when ordered by the Guardians, of the best description and quality, prepared in strict accordance with the several formulæ in the last edition of the British Pharmacopœia, at the prices hereunder stated, and to deliver same at the workhouse and respective dispensaries and depôts within the Union, in such quantities and at such times as the Guardians may direct, free of carriage or any additional charges whatever. And further propose to supply the same by avoirdupois weight and Imperial standard measure, as hereunder mentioned, and guarantee that no methylated spirits be used in the preparation of any tinctures, spirits, essences, extracts, or liniments, &c., which may be supplied by for the use of the workhouse or dispensaries; also to take back at own expense and risk all empty returns at full price. All fluids to be supplied at 20 oz. to the pint. And further agree, immediately on being declared contractor, to execute the form of contract and bond prescribed by the General Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland, dated the 1885.

No.	Medicines or Articles required	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4			
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1	Acaciæ gummi	6	10	6	6	lb.		
2	Acetum cantharidis	1	1	1	1	oz.		
3	" scillæ	3	4	3	4	pt.		
4	Acidum aceticum	4	1	1	1	"		
5	" benzoicum	1	6	5	6	1 oz.		
6	" boricum	1	6	5	6	1 lb.		
7	" carbolicum liq. caustum ..	1	2	9	10	4	"	
8	" gallicum	5	5	5	5	4 oz.		
9	" hydrobromicum dilutum ..	1	0	10	4	10	pt.	
10	" hydrochloricum	1	1	1	1	"		
11	" hydrocyanicum dilutum ..	5	3	4	2	oz.		
12	" lacticum dilutum	1	2	4	6	pt.		
13	" nitricum	3	2	3	4	"		
14	" nitro hydrochloricum dilutum	4	4	5	4	"		
15	" phosphoricum dilutum ..	3	3	3	4	"		
16	" salicylicum	8	1	1	4	6 oz.		
17	" sulphuricum	2	1	1	1	4 pt.		
18	" aromaticum	2	6	8	1	6	10	"
19	" sulphurosum	4	4	4	2	4	"	
20	" tannicum	6	5	5	3	oz.		
21	" tartaricum	10	8	6	10	lb.		
22	Adeps preparatus	7	5	4	5	"		
23	Æther	2	3	5	1	oz.		
24	" acetis	2	1	1	1	"		
25	Aloes Barbadeusis	1	6	4	4	lb.		
26	Alumen	1	1	2	2	"		
27	Ammonii benzoas	3	1	2	2	oz.		
28	" carbonas	7	4	5	6	lb.		
29	Ammoniae liquor	4	3	3	3	pt.		
30	Ammonii acetatis liquor ..	6	3	5	4	"		
31	" phosphas	4	1	4	2	lb.		
32	Ammonie spiritus aromaticus ..	2	3	6	8	1	3	pt.
33	Ammonii bromidum	4	6	3	4	oz.		
34	" chloridum	1	2	6	3	lb.		
35	Amyl nitris	1	0	8	4	6 oz.		
36	Amylum	2	4	4	4	lb.		
37	Anthemidis flores	1	6	8	10	6	"	
38	Antimonium sulphuratum ..	1	1	2	2	1	"	
39	" tartaratum	1	4	2	10	10	"	
40	Aqua destillata	4	2	2	2	gall.		
41	Argenti nitras	3	6	1	6	3	10	2 oz.
42	" et potassii nitras	2	0	2	0	2	0	"
43	Arsenicalis liquor	1	4	6	1	6	6	pt.

No.	Medicines or Articles required	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No.	Medicines or Articles required	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
44	Asafoetida	1	1	1	1	145	Liquor strychnine hydrochloratis ..	5	4	6	2
45	Atropine sulphatis liquor	10	8	1	4	146	Lithii citras	3	2	4	1
46	Balsamum toluatum	2	1	2	1	147	Lithmus-paper, blue and red, in books ..	2	6	2	2
47	Bellad. emp.	1	6	1	0	148	Litmus levis	6	1	4	6
48	Bismuthi et ammonii citras ..	1	0	10	9	149	" ponderosa	8	1	5	10
49	" citras	1	6	6	7	150	Magnesi carbonas levis	6	5	4	5
50	" subnitras	11	9	10	10	151	" ponderosa	10	1	4	8
51	Borax	1	2	2	4	152	" sulphas	1	1	0	6
52	Butyl-chloral hydras	1	6	10	6	153	Manna	1	4	1	1
53	Caffeina	6	2	0	6	154	Morphine hydrochloras	9	8	1	6
54	Caffeina citras	2	0	2	6	155	Oleatum hydrargyri	4	3	1	10
55	Calamina preparata	1	1	1	1	156	" zinci	6	1	0	6
56	Calci hypophosphis	3	4	1	4	157	Oleum cajuputi	2	4	2	3
57	" carbonas precipitata	2	1	2	2	158	" crotonis	4	5	5	2
58	" chloridum	4	2	2	2	159	" cubebæ	2	1	4	6
59	Camphora	3	3	3	1	160	" lini	2	6	2	4
60	Carbo ligni	6	1	3	4	161	" morrhue	4	6	6	10
61	Carui fructus	1	1	1	1	162	" olive	3	6	3	6
62	Cera flava	1	4	1	8	163	" ricini	8	4	4	9
63	Charta epispastica	1	6	1	0	164	" terbinthine	11	10	11	9
64	" sinapis	2	0	1	0	165	Opil pulvis (specifying kind, as Turkey, &c.) ..	1	4	1	0
65	Chloral hydras	3	4	9	5	166	Papaveris capsula	1	4	1	3
66	Chloroformi spiritus	3	3	4	2	167	Pilocarpine nitras	2	4	1	0
67	Chloroformum	3	3	4	2	168	Pilula aloes et asafoetida, in mass ..	7	6	4	1
68	Cinchone cortex	10	1	0	10	169	do. coated, gross or portion of gross ..	1	4	2	6
69	Cinchonidine sulphas	6	4	4	6	170	Pilula aloes composita, in mass ..	1	2	6	4
70	Cinchonine sulphas	6	4	4	6	171	do. coated, gross or portion of gross ..	1	3	2	6
71	Cocaine hydrochloras	3	6	3	10	172	Pilula aloes et ferri, in mass ..	1	3	1	6
72	" lamelle	2	0	1	0	173	do. coated, gross or portion of gross ..	1	3	1	6
73	Collodium flexile	3	3	2	8	174	Pilula aloes et myrrhæ, in mass ..	1	6	1	4
74	" vesicans	1	0	1	0	175	do. coated, gross or portion of gross ..	1	6	1	4
75	Copaiba	2	0	6	10	176	Pilula colocynthidis composita, in mass ..	1	0	1	8
76	Creatinum	6	8	9	4	177	do. coated, gross or portion of gross ..	2	3	1	8
77	Creta preparata	1	1	1	1	178	Pilula colocynth. et hyoscyami, in mass ..	1	0	1	8
78	Cubeba	1	1	1	2	179	do. coated, gross or portion of gross ..	2	9	1	8
79	Cupri sulphas	1	2	1	2	180	Pilula hydrargyri, in mass ..	1	6	2	6
80	Emplastrum adhaes. spread on calico ..	5	2	2	3	181	do. coated, gross or portion of gross ..	1	6	2	6
81	" ammon. cum hydrargyro ..	6	1	4	6	182	Pilula hydrarg. subchlor. co., in mass ..	1	6	2	6
82	" belladonna	6	1	2	1	183	do. coated, gross or portion of gross ..	1	6	2	6
83	" calefac. spread on calico ..	1	4	4	4	184	Pilula ipecacuanhæ cum scilla, in mass ..	1	1	0	1
84	" cantharidis	3	6	1	0	185	do. coated, gross or portion of gross ..	1	9	1	6
85	" hydrargyri	4	2	8	8	186	Pilula plumbi cum opio, in mass ..	1	1	0	6
86	" saponis, spread on calico ..	6	6	6	4	187	do. coated, gross or portion of gross ..	2	0	2	0
87	Ergotinum	1	0	2	6	188	Pilula rhei composita, in mass ..	6	1	0	4
88	Essentia anisi	4	5	6	3	189	do. coated, gross or portion of gross ..	2	0	2	4
89	" mentha piperitis	4	5	10	3	190	Pilula saponis composita, in mass ..	1	0	6	4
90	Extractum belladonna	10	3	4	3	191	do. coated, gross or portion of gross ..	1	6	1	4
91	" cascara sagrada liquidum ..	9	6	9	4	192	Pilula scilla composita, in mass ..	4	1	0	1
92	" cinchona liquidum	6	5	6	6	193	do. coated, gross or portion of gross ..	1	6	1	4
93	" ergotæ liquidum	9	6	8	3	194	Plumbii acetat	4	5	3	5
94	" filicis liquidum	4	4	4	6	195	" subacetatis liquor	8	1	0	10
95	" gentiana	1	2	4	6	196	Podophylli resina	3	1	3	1
96	" hyoscyami	10	2	3	0	197	Potassa caustica	2	4	2	1
97	" jaborandi	2	1	6	10	198	" sulphurata	4	6	4	1
98	" krameria	2	1	3	1	199	Potassii acetat	10	8	5	10
99	" nucis vomica	6	4	4	6	200	" bicarbonas	1	0	8	9
100	" pareira liquidum	2	10	1	0	201	" carbonas	1	4	4	2
101	" physostigmati	1	1	10	10	202	" chloras	10	1	0	1
102	" sarsa liquidum	2	11	3	4	203	" cyanidum	2	2	1	2
103	" stramonii	2	1	2	6	204	" liquor	6	6	3	3
104	" taraxaci liquidum	1	9	1	6	205	" nitras	4	4	1	4
105	Ferri carbonas saccharata	1	6	7	8	206	" permanganas	3	2	5	3
106	" iodidi syrupus	6	4	4	14	207	" sulphas	10	2	6	2
107	" et quinine citras	1	0	6	10	208	" tartaras	10	2	6	4
108	" syrupus phosphatis	3	4	3	2	209	" acida	1	10	2	0
109	" sulphas	1	4	4	1	210	" bromidum	2	0	1	0
110	Ferrum tartaratum	8	4	10	10	211	" iodidum	1	4	1	6
111	Foeniculi fructus	1	1	1	1	212	Pulvis acacie gummi	10	1	0	10
112	Gentiane radix	3	4	1	2	213	" antimonialis	4	2	2	1
113	Glycerinum	1	0	6	5	214	" calumbæ	1	2	1	6
114	" plumbi subacetatis	1	0	6	10	215	" capsici fructus	1	1	1	2
115	Hæmatoxyli lignum	1	1	1	1	216	" catechu compositus	2	0	8	4
116	Hirudo	2	0	4	1	217	" cinnamomi compositus ..	3	8	1	3
117	Hydrargyrum	1	0	1	4	218	" cretæ aromaticus	2	0	1	0
118	" cum cretâ	1	6	10	10	219	" aromaticus cum opio	9	10	9	4
119	Hydrargyri perchloridum (corros. sub.) ..	2	2	4	10	220	" claterini compositus	6	2	8	1
120	" subchloridum (calomel) ..	2	0	1	8	221	" galle	2	0	5	4
121	Hyoscyami folia	1	4	2	4	222	" glycyrrhizæ compositus ..	5	0	2	6
122	Injectio ergotini hypodermica ..	10	8	1	0	223	" ipecacuanhæ	5	0	2	6
123	" morphina	1	0	8	1	224	" compositus	3	3	2	6
124	Iodum	10	10	9	7	225	" jalape	1	6	1	6
125	Iodoformum	2	0	1	6	226	" compositus	1	9	1	4
126	Jalapa	1	1	1	1	227	" kino compositus	4	1	6	2
127	Kamala	1	1	1	2	228	" opii compositus	10	1	0	8
128	Lini farina	2	1	2	1	229	" rhei (East Indian)	2	4	2	0
129	" semina	2	2	1	1	230	" rhei compositus	2	0	2	6
130	Liniamentum camphoræ comp. ..	1	6	4	5	231	" scammonii compositus ..	4	0	9	10
131	" crotonis	1	8	2	0	232	" zingiberis	10	6	8	10
132	" iodi	3	3	2	4	233	Quassia lignum	3	3	2	3
133	" saponis	1	8	1	0	234	" Quine sulphas	2	0	4	1
134	" terebinthine	1	6	8	6	235	Quercus cortex	1	2	1	0
135	Liquor ammonii acetatis	4	4	5	4	236	Resina	1	1	1	2
136	" citratis	4	4	5	4	237	Saccharum purificatum	6	4	1	6
137	" arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi ..	1	6	4	1	238	Salicinium	8	1	0	1
138	" epispasticus	6	10	10	6	239	Scilla oxymel	1	0	1	10
139	" ferri acetatis	1	1	2	3	240	Scoparii cæcimina	1	4	1	2
140	" perchloridi fortior	3	4	6	1	241	Santonium	1	10	1	6
141	" permittatis	2	4	6	2	242	Sapo durus	4	4	4	5
142	" magnesii carbonatis	4	6	3	6	243	" mollis	4	4	4	4
143	" citratis	5	6	3	6	244	Sarsæ radix	1	2	6	6
144	" potassii permanganatis	6	1	6	6						

No.	Medicines or Articles required	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No.	Names of Articles required	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
245	Senegae radix	3	9	3	0	1	0	3	0	lb.	
246	Senna indica	4	6	1	3	0					
247	Sinapis	1	0	1	6	1	6	1	0	"	
248	Soda tartarata	10	1	0	10	1	0				
249	Sodii bicarbonas	4	2	1	2						
250	" bromidum	4	6	6	3	oz.					
251	" carbonas	1	2	1	1	lb.					
252	" citro tartaras effervescentes	2	0	2	2	6	1	6			
253	" phosphas	4	2	2	4						
254	" salicinum	10	1	0	1	6	6	oz.			
255	Spiritus atheris	3	3	4	2						
256	" nitrosi	2	10	10	10	2	0	pt.			
257	" juniperi	1	10	1	6	1	8	1	6		
258	" rectificatus (s.g. 0.833)	16	0	10	0	12	0	18	6	gall.	
259	Stramonii folia	1	6	2	2	2	lb.				
260	Sulphur sublimatum	3	2	2	2						
261	Suppositoria iodoformi	2	2	1	4	1	6	12*			
262	" morphinae	2	2	1	4	1	0				
263	Theriaca	6	2	3	2	1	lb.				
264	Tinctura aconiti	3	4	3	2	oz.					
265	" aloes	1	8	1	6	1	6	1	8	pt.	
266	" arnicae	1	8	1	6	1	6	1	6		
267	" asafetidae	1	8	1	8	2	4	1	8	"	
268	" aurantii	2	4	1	10	2	6	2	0	"	
269	" benzoini composita	1	10	1	5	2	6	2	6	"	
270	" huchu	2	0	1	6	1	6	2	0	"	
271	" calumbae	2	6	2	2	1	6	1	9	"	
272	" camphorae composita	1	9	6	8	2	4				
273	" cannabis indicae	3	4	3	2	oz.					
274	" cantharidis	2	6	2	0	1	6	1	6	pt.	
275	" capsici	1	11	1	8	1	6	1	8	"	
276	" cardamomi composita	2	10	2	8	1	3	1	10	"	
277	" caseariae	1	10	2	8	1	6	2	0	"	
278	" catechu	1	9	1	8	1	6	1	10	"	
279	" cinchonae composita	2	3	1	10	2	10	2	9	"	
280	" colchici seminum	1	8	1	6	1	0	2	0	"	
281	" digitalis	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	10	"	
282	" ergotae	2	0	2	2	1	9	2	0	"	
283	" ferri acetatis	2	0	2	0	10	2	0		"	
284	" gentianae composita	2	6	1	6	2	10	2	0	"	
285	" guaiaci ammoniata	1	8	2	6	1	4	1	8	"	
286	" hyoscyami	2	6	2	2	2	1	10		"	
287	" iodi	2	10	2	6	2	10	3	6	"	
288	" jalapae	1	8	2	10	1	6	1	6	"	
289	" kino	1	8	2	6	1	4	1	0	"	
290	" krameriae	1	10	1	6	1	4	1	6	"	
291	" larcis	1	6	1	6	1	4	2	0	"	
292	" lavandulae composita	3	0	2	4	2	9	1	9	"	
293	" lobeliae	1	10	2	6	1	6	1	8	"	
294	" myrrhae	1	10	1	8	1	4	1	8	"	
295	" nucis vomicae	6	6	5	2	oz.					
296	" opii	1	11	1	8	1	9	1	8	pt.	
297	" ammoniata	1	8	1	6	1	6	1	8	"	
298	" perchloridi ferri	2	4	2	4	2	6	1	6	"	
299	" podophylli	1	6	1	8	1	6	1	6	1/2 pt.	
300	" quassiae	2	3	1	10	1	6	1	9	pt.	
301	" rhei	2	10	1	10	2	10	2	3	"	
302	" scillae	2	4	1	8	1	10	2	5	"	
303	" senegae	2	6	2	3	6	2	6		"	
304	" sennae	2	4	2	6	1	10	2	0	"	
305	" sumbul									3 oz.	
306	" tolutana	1	10	1	8	1	6	2	0	pt.	
307	" valerianae	1	9	1	8	1	0	2	0	"	
308	" ammoniata	2	0	2	6	1	8	1	8	"	
309	" zingiberis	2	6	2	2	6	2	6		"	
310	Trechisci santonini	2								3 oz.	
311	Unguentum acidi carbonici	1	6	1	6	1	9	1	6	lb.	
312	" salicylici	1	8	1	2	1	4	1	6	"	
313	" autimonii tartarati	10	6	7	10						
314	" calaminae	1	0	9	10	10					
315	" elemi	10	8	9	7						
316	" galle	11	8	9	1	0					
317	" hydrargyri	1	6	1	4	1	6	1	6	"	
318	" ammoniati	1	8	1	4	1	5	1	6	"	
319	" nitrat. dilutum	1	10	1	8	1	10	1	0	"	
320	" oxidi rubri	1	4	1	2	1	4	1	6	"	
321	" iodi	2	6	1	6	1	8	1	9	"	
322	" iodoformi	2	4	2	2	2	4	1	6	"	
323	" picis liquidae	6	9	6	7						
324	" plumbi iodidi	1	6	1	0	10	1	4			
325	" acetatis	1	2	6	10	10					
326	" potassii iodidi	1	6	1	5	1	10	2	0	"	
327	" resinae	9	8	9	9						
328	" sabinae	9	4	9	7						
329	" sulphuris	10	4	5	8						
330	" veratrinae	2	1	2	2	oz.					
331	" zinci	11	4	5	1	3	lb.				
332	Uvae ursi folia	2	2	2	4						
333	Valeriana rhizoma	1	2	6	4						
334	Vaseline	1		9		lb.					
335	Vinum antimoniale	1	6	2	2	1	9	1	0	pt.	
336	" ferri	1	4	1	2	1	10	1	0	"	
337	" ipeacacanthae	2	0	6	8	2	0				
338	" opii	1	6	2	6	1	10	1	6	"	
339	Zinci acetat	1	2	4	6	0	lb.				
340	Zinci carbonas	2	2	2	2						
341	" chloridum	4	6	4	6	oz.					
342	" oxidum	10	6	10	6	lb.					
343	" sulphas	3	4	10	2						
344	" valerianas	6	1	2	6	oz.					

* Suppositories, B.P.

A.—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

345	Pocket case containing—	2	0				
346	Bistoury, with spring hack ..	1	4				
347	Gum buccet	1	6				
348	Scalpel	1	6				
349	Tenaculum	2	0				
350	Caustic case of vulcanised india-rubber	1	4				
351	Director, electro-plated	2	0				
352	Dressing forceps	1	6				
353	Lancets for vaccinating and bleeding	1	0				
354	Ligature silk—one skein	1	0				
355	Needles, triangular and curved, 1 doz.	2	6				
356	Probe	1	6				
357	Seton needle	2	6				
358	Scissors	2	6				
359	Bougies	5					
360	Ear-syringe (brass) 4 oz., 2 rings ..	7	6				
361	Enema syringe, with stomach and rectum tubes	15	0				
362	Forceps for canine teeth	3	6				
363	" bicuspid and molar	3	6				
364	Gum elastic catheters	9					
365	Hypodermic injection case	5	6				
366	Midwifery instruments	12	0				
367	Pessaries	7					
368	Probing	1	2				
369	Split-wood, scored and plain ..	1	8				
370	Syringes, common pewter	4					
371	" " glass	4					
372	Thermometer (clinical)	4	6	6	0	6	6
373	Trusses, single	1	8	1	6	1	0
374	" double	2	6	2	6	2	0
375	Urinometer and six glass test tubes ..	4	0				

B.—OTHER REQUISITES.

376	Sponge	6					
377	Lint	3	1	0	*	2	1 lb.
378	French wadding	4		2		3	
379	Calico for bandages and plasters ..	4					
380	Pill-boxes, card and wooden	4					
381	Weights, 1 gr. to 1 oz.	10		8		10	each
382	Scales	1	0	8		10	2 6 each
383	Twine						
384	Towels						
385	Jug and basin						
386	Tow	9		6		6	5 lb.
387	Corks	4		2		3	6 gross
388	Corkscrew	6					
389	Labels (Silverlock & Co.'s)	4					100
390	Paper, brown and white	6					quire
391	Bleeding-cups, tin	1					
392	Scissors, large and small	1	0				
393	Bolus knives	8					
394	Spreading spatula, large and small ..	10					
395	Pill tile	6					
396	Ointment flag	8					
397	Pestles and mortar	2	0				No. 1
398	Funnels (delph)	1	0				
399	Glass measures (8 oz. & 2 oz. graduated)	1	8				
400	Minim measure	10					
401	Water jar (with cock)	3	0				
402	Methylated spirit	6		6		6	6 Oj.
403	Infant-feeding bottles	5					
404	Enema-fistulae and bladders	2					
405	Leeches	4					each
406	Twelve pots for pill-masses, with covers	2					
407	Twelve pots for ointments, with covers	4					"
408	Twelve 8-oz. tincture bottles	2					"
409	Twelve 4-oz. tincture bottles	1					"
410	Twenty-four powder-bottles, wide-mouthed, with ground stoppers ..	3					3j.
411	Phials (oz., 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz.) ..	2		3		2	1 each
412	One large and one small infusion-pot ..	1	6				"
413	A large ladle and spatula	1	0				
414	Soap	1	4				
415	Two saucepans	1	6				
416	Air-tight bottles to hold coated pills—						
	12-oz.	9					each
417	"	6					
418	"	6					
419	Cotton-wool	2		3		1 1/2	2 oz.
420	French wadding	4		4		3	4 sheet
421	Filtering-paper	2		2		2	"
422	Vaccination-tubes	2					dozen

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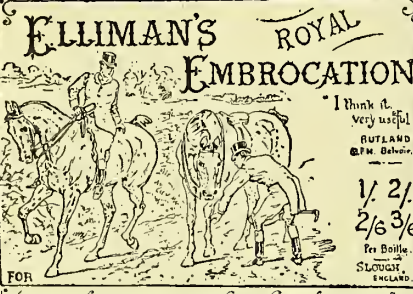
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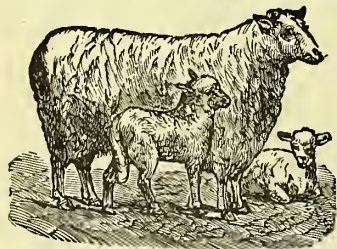
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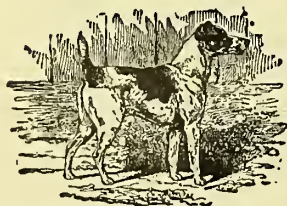
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EARLY-CLOSING LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS.

THE strong desire of our legislators to remedy the weariness of long shop hours is manifested this year by three Bills at present before the House of Commons. There is first Sir John Lubbock's Shops (Early-closing) Bill, which is also the

Bill of the Early-closing Association. This is the measure of last year as amended by the Grand Committee which considered it for some weeks. It provides a local option in regard to the hours at which shops may be closed, and gives to two-thirds of any class of traders in any particular district the power of coercing the minority in respect of the hours of closing. The hours may be fixed at not earlier than 1 P.M. on one day of the week and not earlier than 7 P.M. on any of the other five week-days. A saving clause permits pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, and registered druggists to supply medicines, drugs, or medical appliances after the hour appointed under the Act for closing; but their shops would not be allowed to be open except so far as might be necessary for the purpose named. The names on the back of this Bill are those of Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Cameron Corbett, Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Fenwick, Sir James Ferguson, Mr. Field, Mr. Kearley, and Sir Francis Powell.

Sir Charles Dilke's Bill is described as a Bill to amend the law relating to shops. Its sponsors are Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. John Burns, Dr. Clark, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Field, and Mr. Flower. There is no local option about this Bill. If passed in its present form it will apply to the United Kingdom, and to every trade except (as far as closing hours are concerned) to shops kept open solely for the sale of medicines or medical or surgical appliances; refreshments for consumption on the premises; tobacco, pipes, matches, and smokers' necessities; newspapers, and (so far as concerns railway bookstalls only) magazines and books; fruit; intoxicating liquors by licence. Except in regard to the sale of those articles, then, all shops are to be closed one day in each week at or before 1 P.M.; on three other days in each week at or before 7 P.M.; and on the other two evenings of each week at or before 9 P.M. and 10 P.M. respectively. The local authority is to fix the days and exact closing hours for each district. Besides regulating the closing hours, this Bill would make it compulsory that every shop should supply sufficient and suitable sitting accommodation for females employed therein. The seats are to be provided, it appears, whether females are or are not employed in the shop. Any female employed to be allowed to use these seats at reasonable intervals, and not to be dismissed or have her wages reduced on the ground that she has used the sitting accommodation unless she should use it unreasonably often or for an unreasonably long time on any day. Assistants under 18 or women are not to be employed for more than five hours at a stretch without having an interval of at least half an hour for a meal, and every person employed in a shop is to have not less than one hour for dinner between noon and 2 P.M., and not less than half an hour for tea between 4 and 7 P.M. The sanitary condition and conveniences of every shop and the sleeping accommodation provided where persons employed sleep on the premises are also subjects of provision in this comprehensive Bill, and the police are charged with its administration. In this Bill the term "shop" includes a wholesale as well as a retail establishment.

The third Bill of the session is called the Shop-assistants (Half-holiday) Bill, and is described as a Bill to provide that all shop-assistants shall have one half-holiday in each week. It has been prepared and brought in by Mr. Duncombe, Mr. MacNeill, Colonel Dalbiac, Mr. Atherley Jones, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Brynmor Jones, and Mr. Harry Samuel. Several of these members, it may be noted, are prominent opponents of Sir John Lubbock's Bill. The local option of this proposal extends only to the selection of the day in each district. But on one day per week it is to be obligatory that all shops, except those in which intoxicating liquors, or cooked provisions, or sweetmeats are sold, together with barbers' shops, tobacconists' shops, and news agencies, shall

be closed one day in each week at an hour not earlier than 1 P.M. and not later than 2 P.M. A pharmaceutical chemist, chemist and druggist, registered druggist, or herbalist is not to be liable to a fine for supplying medicines, drugs, or medical appliances after the closing hour, but his shop is not to be open except for that purpose.

In all the Bills provision is made that post-office business is not to be interfered with.

It will be seen from this summary that the desire to do something to relieve the admittedly severe strain on shop-assistants is growing. The necessity of breaking the monotony of their lives, of giving them more opportunities for recreation, is now a generally-accepted article of faith, and we may here point out, as it is only just to do, that it is held by most of those who are opposed to schemes of compulsory closing, as well as by those who support these measures. It may be presumed, we suppose, that shop-assistants generally are practically unanimous in favour of all or any of the propositions embodied in the Bills we have mentioned; and there is, besides, evidence of an earnest desire for some legislative coercion in regard to shop-hours among the owners of retail businesses. In our own trade we proved two years ago that, if Birmingham, Brighton, and Liverpool might be taken as typical towns, the votes of chemists would be cast in support of Sir John Lubbock's Bill in the proportion of ten to one. We cannot gauge the opinions of other tradesmen, but we know that, wherever votes have been taken, there has been a remarkable predominance of sentiment in favour of legal interference.

The advocates of statutory powers are not of that class who look to the State for the remedy of every grievance, the relief of every burden. They are mainly men who desire to avoid police control wherever possible, but who have been forced to the conviction that there is no other way than by the legal coercion of a very small minority by which a more happy and a more healthy condition can be brought about.

And yet, however general the desire to do something may be, there is absolutely no hope whatever of any result under present circumstances. The Shops (Early-closing) Bill will grow into as mere a debating-topic as the Deceased Wife's Sister, unless a hundred thousand of the persons concerned combine to say they will have some legislation. Governments of every complexion are bullies in regard to measures other than those for the maintenance of the great Barnacle family. But, like other bullies, they are also cowards, as Mr. Plimsoll, and the match-girls, and Mr. Parnell at one time and another have proved them to be. This is the lesson which the supporters of compulsory early closing have to learn if they expect to get any effect within their own lifetimes.

AMERICAN PEPPERMINT OIL.

AMERICAN peppermint oil has never been so low in price as it is now. The brand bottled by Mr. Hotchkiss, of Lyons, Wayne County, known as "HGH" oil—which is, in a sense, the American standard brand—has been sold on the London market lately at 7s. per lb., and is offering, for delivery in April or May, at 6s. 10½d. per lb. in large quantities. These figures are less than half of the highest price at which HGH oil has been sold in recent years, and people are beginning to ask where this decline is going to stop. It is impossible to believe that the farmers in New York and Michigan, where the bulk of the oil is produced, can find it a profitable crop at the present sale-rates. For it must be remembered that 7s. per lb. is the price of a special bottled oil, and that most of the American crop of peppermint oil has to be sold at a very much lower figure—say, between 5s. and 5s. 6d.

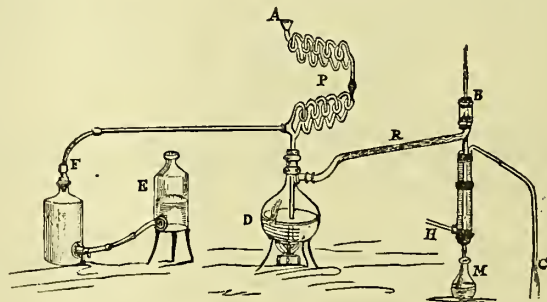
per lb. The oil passes through the hands of, at least, two or three middlemen; it has to be packed and sent across the Atlantic; and even the highest estimates with which we are acquainted do not put the average yield per acre at more than 30 lbs. of oil for new, and 12 lbs. for old, plants. No wonder that the American peppermint-growers should be described as "dissatisfied and disheartened." The present state of things might, indeed, have been foreseen; but when, a few years ago, peppermint oil was a paying crop in the States, very few farmers seem to have troubled themselves with the thought that it is not, like wheat, one of which the possibilities of consumption are practically without limit. In 1890 the highest market-price of peppermint oil in America was \$2.80, the lowest \$1.70 per lb., and between these two figures there was room for an ample margin of profit. As a natural consequence, peppermint-growing spread in all directions. Indiana oil became a regular market article, and even in the State of Oregon, on the Pacific slope, peppermint oil began to be distilled for the market. The oil-output in the States has been very large during the past three years—larger, perhaps, than in any preceding triennial period; but until 1893 the cultivation—at any rate, in the State of New York—showed signs of declining. In 1890, for instance, that State, according to the best statistics available, produced 87,000 lbs. of oil; in 1891, 71,000 lbs.; in 1892, 74,000 lbs.; and in 1893, 47,000 lbs. In 1894, the output appears to have been 54,000 lbs. in New York and 85,000 lbs. in Michigan. In that year oil prices were still comparatively high while wheat was low, and it therefore paid the farmers to decrease their wheat area and grow more peppermint. To-day wheat brings a fair return and oil is scarcely saleable. The *American Agriculturist* says that buyers are offering \$1.25 to \$1.30 per lb. for Wayne County oil, and rather indifferent at that. It is estimated that farmers still hold a large part of the 1896 crop. In Michigan and Indiana \$1 to \$1.20 are general prices; occasionally \$1.25, according to quality. "English" mint oil about 95c. These figures have ruled ever since last fall. "One well-posted dealer, who," the journal continues, "buys throughout the west, estimates that growers hold only 10 to 20 per cent. of the crop, this covering the entire western growing district." The writer in the *American Agriculturist* does not think that there will be an increase in the area under cultivation this year. In Wayne County, he says, the winter has been cold, and there has been but little snow to protect the roots, with the result that a goodly portion of the plants has been damaged. If the spring weather should be unfavourable the 1897 peppermint-oil crop may be one of the smallest ever gathered in New York State. In Michigan heavy rains are said to have hindered the autumn ploughing, and altogether the outlook is described as extremely unsatisfactory.

We do not advise anyone to regard these statements as trustworthy beyond all doubt, but we consider that it is well worth weighing carefully whether there is any room for a further serious fall in American peppermint oil. The English article will always have a market of its own so long as it maintains its old standard of quality, and the Japanese article is unsuited for many purposes to which American oil can be advantageously applied. The Japanese oil, like the American, has fallen to a price never known before, although it has already recovered somewhat from the position it occupied a few weeks ago. The lowest figure at which dementholised Japanese peppermint oil ever changed hands in this market was, we believe, 2s. 6d. per lb. Whether it can really be made at that price is a question that cannot be answered. The conditions regulating the cost of production of a Japanese article cannot be compared with those obtaining

in the case of an American one. But we are inclined to believe that the market course of Japanese oil need not very seriously affect that of the product of the United States. Since Japan began, about twelve years ago, to throw her surplus output of peppermint oil upon the markets of the world, the American production has also increased enormously, and the demand for both oils must have undergone a great expansion. In 1888, for instance, it was estimated that there were 4,000 acres of peppermint plants under cultivation in the whole of the United States, and that the total output of oil was about 75,000 lbs. This was a good year. Within the past three years the American output has run into 130,000 or 140,000 lbs. a year. Concurrently with this increase the average Japanese production seems to have grown in a similar ratio.

ALCOHOL FROM ACETYLENE.

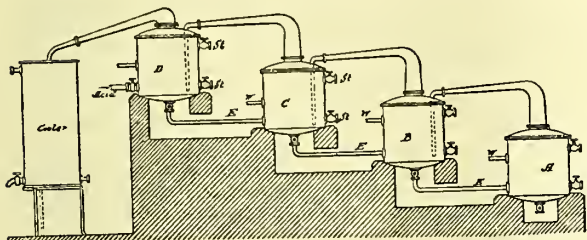
WHEN Moissan made the commercial production of calcium carbide a possibility there was a good deal said about the use of the carbide in the manufacture of alcohol, Berthelot's brilliant mind giving the notion the start. There is, of course, truth in the matter, for acetylene has only to be a little further hydrogenised and hydrated in order to convert the molecule from C_2H_2 to C_2H_5O . This can be done with the apparatus sketched below, which the *Scientific American* reproduces from *Le Monde Moderne*. Into the flask F calcium carbide and metallic zinc are placed, and in flask E water and a little sulphuric acid; E and F are connected by a flexible tube, so that, when E is elevated or lowered, we may introduce or withdraw, at will, liquid in the flask F. The result of the introduction of acidulated water is that acetylene and hydrogen are developed simultaneously, and in the nascent state they unite to form ethylene C_2H_4 , which then passes the glass worm R, where it comes in contact with the concentrated sulphuric acid heated to $80^\circ C$, which is slowly poured into a funnel, A, and the result is that the two interact, forming ethyl-sulphuric acid. This latter reaction is not a novel one, for Faraday discovered it, and Berthelot confirmed his observations in 1855. The ethyl-sulphuric acid formed is collected in the flask D, and on boiling yields a



distillate of alcohol, which condenses by passing through the condenser R B. It is said that an absolutely pure alcohol can thus be produced at between 6d. and 8d. per gallon. We accept the last statement with the reservation that it depends upon the price of the calcium carbide, which has lately been going up by leaps and bounds, and is practically unobtainable in large lots, such as 50 to 100 tons. Still the adequate supply of calcium carbide is merely a matter of time, and when it is produced, as it no doubt will be ere long, at 10d. a ton, the manufacture of alcohol from it, eminently suitable for chemical and medicinal purposes, should with little difficulty be carried into practice in this country. We say "this country" advisedly, because a commercial process akin to the above is now established in

England, and, as far as we are aware, is successful. Do capitalists and chemists care to join hands in this matter? Our country's resources for the production of calcium carbide are equal to any other country in the world, and there is no reason why we should wait for foreign manufacturers to supply us with the new alcohol.

The necessity for attention to this matter will be seen when we state that an enterprising German has actually patented the process for the manufacture of ether. He uses the apparatus figured below, but starts with gases



containing ethylene. After removing tar, ammonia, benzol, and sulphuretted hydrogen, he washes the gases with dilute sulphuric acid to remove condensation hydrocarbons, then heats with sulphuric acid at 100° to 140° C. to absorb the ethylene. The resulting ethyl sulphuric acid is distilled, and the ether, alcohol, and water vapours passed through ethyl sulphuric acid, whereby a theoretical percentage of ether almost can be obtained. There is nothing absolutely novel in this invention except the manner of carrying it out, and it therefore behoves English manufacturers to see that their rights in the matter are not prejudiced.

PROPOSED METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION OF CHEMISTS.

It might be thought that work was slack at the P.A.T.A. office in view of the proposal which Mr. Glyn-Jones puts forward in the last issue of his *Anti-cutting Record* that an association of Metropolitan chemists should be organised. Such an association would require a lot of organising. There is material enough, it is true, and there are, no doubt, plenty of gentlemen willing to accept the position of President. But we confess we have little faith in London's power to furnish an army of rank and file in anything like proportion to the number of its chemists. One or two good meetings could probably be secured, but the difficulty would lie in nursing the Association into general effectiveness. London is a group of large towns with entirely diverse interests, though it may be admitted the one interest of increasing the profits is a common one with chemists in the north and in the south, in the east and in the west. Mr. Glyn-Jones's immediate object is to buttress the P.A.T.A., and he indicates no other. But for that purpose one would think a meeting called by the P.A.T.A. itself would be as influential as one arraigned by a deputy association.

COSAPRIN.

This is the name of the latest antipyretic. It is not made in Germany, but at Basel, in Switzerland. It closely resembles acetanilide chemically, but differs from it physically in being soluble in water, and physiologically in being free from toxicity. Cosaprin is made by the acetylation of sodium sulphanilate. The following formulæ explain the relationships better than words:—



Dr. P. Schwarz, who writes about the new remedy to the *Phar. Zeit.*, says nothing about the dose of it.

NEW BISMUTH COMPOUNDS.

Dr. Hugh Woods, of Highgate, describes in the *British Medical Journal* two new salts of bismuth, which he recommends to the medical profession. The first is bismuth oxybromide, an impalpable, very faintly yellow powder, which forms a very satisfactory emulsion with tragacanth mucilage, and has advantages over other bismuth compounds for administration in mixtures. He has found it serviceable in dyspepsia associated with nervous derangements, in hysterical conditions combined with gastric pain and vomiting, and so on. The second salt is bismuth sulphocarbonate, which is a purple-red powder. He has used it in cases of fever with foul-coated tongue and smelling breath. It is excellently suited for cases of irritative dyspepsia, with fermentative changes in the food deranging digestion. Dr. Woods recommends it for trial in typhoid fever, and generally as an intestinal disinfectant.

WE WANT TO BE A COUNTY COURT JUDGE.

If Judge Philbrick is sound in his law, the rental value of premises adjoining his County Courts should be considerably depreciated. There was something gloriously Asiatic in his proceedings at Bournemouth last week. A chemist's shop, it appears, is below the court. The chemist's errand-boy was securing a blind, and was, perhaps, working off a little of his superfluous energy by flourishing the hammer in an ultra-workmanlike manner. Judge Philbrick was, we are told, "perturbed." He sent a bailiff to order the hammering to cease; and it ceased. But soon after, to the consternation of the officers of the court, who, perhaps, know what it means to perturb Judge Philbrick, the hammering recommenced. The errand-boy was brought into his presence, and soon cleared himself. Who ever knew an errand-boy in fault? Then his employer was sent for. This gentleman was the manager of one of Day's Southern Drug Company's stores. He admitted that he told the boy to recommence the hammering, but apparently he was not allowed to explain, as he did afterwards, that he only wanted to make the blind temporarily safe for passers-by. The Judge ordered him to be forthwith imprisoned for forty-eight hours, and though he afterwards forgave him for this once, he made it quite clear that this was only an act of grace. So that it is to be understood that anyone who occupies premises next door to a County Court can only use a hammer, beat up a pill mass, play the piano or the cornet, fry onions for his dinner, or tumble down stairs, at the risk of incarceration in a dungeon.

IGNORING PHARMACY.

The Chemical Society seems in danger of forgetting the old link between itself and pharmacy. Not until the present in the history of the Society has a direct representative of pharmacy been absent from the Council-table. Mr. Michael Carteighe was the last practising pharmacist to serve on the Council, and Mr. Dunstan succeeded him as the representative of Bloomsbury; but the professor cannot be so regarded any longer. We regret that the Council have taken the first step towards severing this old connection. We presume that Professor W. A. Tilden, D.Sc., F.R.S., is not a vice-president because he is a pharmacist; nor Professor Herbert McLeod a member of Council because he is a pharmaceutical examiner. At any rate, we should like to see an actual pharmacist on the Council for auld lang syne, if for nothing else. Comparatively few of the Pharmaceutical Society leaders take an active interest in the Society; but the President and Mr. Martindale are seen in Burlington House more than once a session, and we do not doubt that either of these gentlemen would be an acquisition to the Council. We think there is also need for a pharmacist on the Committee of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Now that we have called attention to the matter, will some member act?

A UNIFORM CHARGE FOR DISPENSING.

A New York druggist has brought out a new sensation, in which there is the germ of a good idea—viz., a uniform price for all prescriptions. Thirty cents apiece is his charge, and he has told a *Pharmaceutical Era* correspondent that it pays him. But there is one awkward fact about it which was at the bottom of the *Era* man's call; it is contained in the following extract from the conversation:—

"It has been reported that you never fill prescriptions at a loss, but that you are able to charge low prices because you substitute?"

"I never substituted but once," was the reply, "and that was a prescription calling for 6 oz. of Fairchild's Essence of Pepsin. I had none in stock, and I had my own essence of pepsin, which I regard as just as good."

It is a pity that the experiment is spoilt by this lapse from rectitude.

Westminster Wisdom.

LORD LISTER AND OTHER LORDS.

Lord Lister on Tuesday last took his seat in the House of Lords on his elevation to the peerage as Baron Lister. There was only a small attendance of peers at the time, for either by accident or owing to the well-known modesty of his Lordship the ceremony had been fixed for a day when the business was to consist of the formal advancement of private Bills, and there was therefore no special inducement to the formation of a large House. The Government were represented by Lord Cross. Lord Lister, of course, wore his baronial robes, in which he presented a very dignified appearance. He was introduced by his scientific friend, Lord Playfair, and by Baron Watson, one of the Law Lords. In the necessary ceremonial procedure he was directed by the Deputy-Garter King-at-Arms. The proceedings were brief but picturesque. His Lordship was brought up to the table which stands in the middle of the floor of the House. Here he signed the roll and took the customary oath. Then he made a profound bow to the Lord Chancellor, who responded with a bow not less profound. Next he was conducted to his seat. Again he bowed to the Lord Chancellor, and again the Lord Chancellor bowed in response. Here the ceremony virtually ended, but there being no occasion for his Lordship to remain in his place he at once left it, shaking hands heartily with the Lord Chancellor as, in quitting the House, he passed by near that noble and learned lord.

CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

We stated last week that Mr. Kearley intended to ask the Government whether clause 14 of the Petroleum Act could be considered as applying to the storage and conveyance of carbide of calcium. The Home Secretary has since given the hon. member the information. The subject, it seems, has been occupying the attention of the inspectors of explosives for some months, and steps are being taken to apply to carbide of calcium, by an Order in Council, the provisions of the Petroleum Acts. A memorandum will eventually be issued to local authorities suggesting the precautions to be adopted for preventing risk.

THE PETROLEUM COMMITTEE.

The Government have reappointed the Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the sufficiency of the law relating to the keeping, selling, using, and conveying of petroleum and other inflammable liquids, and the precautions to be adopted for the prevention of accidents with petroleum lamps. The members of the committee are Sir Thomas Sutherland, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Alexander Cross, Mr. Flannery, Sir Edward Hill, Mr. Wootton-Isaacson, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. McKillop, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Harold Reckitt, Mr. Compton Rickett, Sir Benjamin Stone, Mr. Tully, and Mr. Ure.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. Ritchie (President of the Board of Trade) has been interrogated as to the intentions of his Department with

reference to the report submitted to him last year by the Conference of Inspectors and Manufacturers of Weights and Measures. The right hon. gentleman, however, is not yet able to reply. Before he can consider the suggestions contained in the report it is necessary that he should have the views of the various local authorities throughout the country. Some time ago a communication was addressed to about three hundred of these authorities asking for their observations, but up to the present time only ninety replies have been received.

FARTHING FOR HALF-SOVEREIGNS.

The similarity between half-sovereigns and new farthings, especially in gaslight, is said to have been a cause of frequent loss inflicted on shopkeepers and others. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been appealed to in the matter by Mr. Schwann, but is not sympathetic to suggestions for altering the design and the colour of the farthing, which latter object could be attained by the treatment of the metal with sulphur. The farthing has a smooth, plain edge, and the half-sovereign a milled one. The reverse is an entirely different design, representing Britannia in the case of the farthing, and St. George and the Dragon in the case of the half-sovereign. In addition, the word "farthing" is conspicuously engraved on the former coin. Sir M. Hicks-Beach thinks, therefore, that error and loss may easily be avoided by ordinary care.

THE MIDWIVES REGISTRATION BILL.

Colonel Maclure (in addition to Sir Walter Foster, to whom we referred last week) has given notice of his intention to move the rejection of the Midwives Registration Bill. Other signs of vigorous opposition are not wanting.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS BILL,

which, in the absence of an undertaking from the Government to give early effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee on the Sale of Food and Drugs, has been brought in by Mr. Kearley, Sir James Woodhouse, Mr. Horace Plunkett, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Jeffreys, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Channing, Mr. Lough, and Mr. Maurice Healy, is now in print. It proposes "to consolidate and amend the law relating to the sale of food and drugs," and takes in the Margarine Act as well as the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. It follows mainly the recommendations of the Select Committee, such as treating invoices as warranties, creating a board of reference, and giving power to take samples from wholesale warehouses, brokers' sale rooms, or at docks and railway depôts.

The Bill is down for second reading on Thursday, March 18. This, however, is a Government day, and it is not probable, therefore, that the measure will have a chance of being then considered.

REGISTRATION OF FIRMS.

The Registration of Firms Bill of Sir Stafford Northcote is down for second reading on Wednesday, March 17. It is thought likely that at that time the House will be in the throes of discussion on the Committee stage of the Education Bill, in which event the Wednesday will be taken by the Government.

EARLY CLOSING.

The Shops (Early-closing) Bill (Sir John Lubbock's) was down as the thirteenth order on the order paper for Wednesday last (February 24), and the Shops Bill of Sir Charles Dilke as the fourteenth order. They had, of course, to be further postponed. Mr. Duncombe's Bill to give all shop-assistants a half-day holiday in each week is in like manner being subject to successive postponements. It is significant of Sir John Lubbock's lack of confidence in the speedy progress of his Bill that on Tuesday last a notice was given on his behalf by Mr. Kearley, to call attention on that day four weeks to the excessively long hours of labour in shops and to move a resolution.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Mr. H. J. Wilson has given notice that he purposes to call attention to the state of the army, especially in India, as regards venereal disease and to move a resolution.

LINDEN-SEED oil is one of the most permanent of fixed oils. It is but slowly acted upon by the air.

New Companies and Company News.

PLANET WORKS (LIMITED).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of nightlight and candle manufacturers carried on by Fowler's Patent Nightlight Company (Limited). The first directors are: Francis J. Smith, Henry Young, George C. Fowler, and Frederick Field. Qualification, 1,000 shares.

QUICK & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on under the style of Quick & Co., at 29 Marylebone Lane, London, W., and to carry on at Merton and elsewhere the business of manufacturers of and dealers in colours, varnishes and polishes. Registered without articles of association.

EUREKA STEARINE-WAX COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by Naylor, Smith & Co., at the Eureka Works, Bank Hall, Liverpool, and to manufacture, sell, and deal in stearine-wax, oleine, oils, greases, tar, candles, Japan black, &c. Registered office, Syren Street, Bank Hall, Liverpool.

VICTOR BREWERY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by Watson & Co., at the Victor Brewery, Rockingham Street, S.E., and to manufacture, sell, and deal in non-alcoholic ale and stout, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, seltzer water, lithia water, kola and fruit-syrups.

AUTOMATIC BOTTLE-FILLING MACHINE SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and develop certain patents for an invention for automatically and simultaneously filling a variable number of bottles with liquid, and to carry into effect an agreement with W. A. Bowie and E. J. Dodd. The first directors are R. P. Hare and the two vendors.

"GEORGE R. SIMS" HAIR-RESTORER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 50*l.* shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with George R. Sims for the acquisition of a certain registered trade-mark and the formula for the preparation of a specific discovered by him for producing and restoring hair, and to manufacture, sell, and deal in the same, or make arrangements therefor. The first directors are J. Baxter Boyle and George A. Sutton.

THE CLYDESDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY.—Capital 800*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To commence and carry on the business of manufacturing chemists. The first subscribers are:—Wm. Anderson, shipmaster, 8 Walmer Terrace, Glasgow; Henry Havelock Austin, chemist, 1 Old Smithhills Street, Paisley; Margaret Austin, his wife; Wm. Murray, Coatbridge; Eliza Anderson, Glasgow; Frederick Duncan, mining engineer, 196 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; Robert Baird, manufacturer, Burnbank, Lenzie, near Glasgow. Registered office, Burnbank, Denuiston, Glasgow.

ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of vendors of Angier's petroleum emulsion, now carried on in the United Kingdom by the Angier Chemical Company, to enter into an agreement with the Angier Chemical Company, of Boston, U.S.A., by Albert E. Angier, and to manufacture, sell, and deal in proprietary medicines, trade secrets, preparations, and articles applicable for medical, nutritive, and toilet purposes. The first directors are:—Albert E. Angier, Andrew J. Davis, and James L. Ward. Remuneration, 12 per cent. of the gross amount received in respect of sales.

BENJAMIN BROOKE & CO., LIMITED (Brooke's Soap, Moukey Brand).—This company made a profit of 32,630*l.* in the year 1896, and pays 10 per cent. on ordinary shares, besides carrying 10,000*l.* to reserve, and carries forward 3,649*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

THE UNITED ALKALI COMPANY.—The directors of the United Alkali Company will recommend a dividend on ordinary shares for last year of 2 per cent. per annum, carrying forward about 40,000*l.* The dividend for the previous year was 1 per cent.

THE directors of Ivan Levinstein (Limited), aniline-dye manufacturers, Manchester, at their last meeting, after providing for the interest on debentures and an interim dividend on the preference shares, declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares of the company for the half-year ended November 30, 1896.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The annual general meeting of this company was held at 64 Cannon Street, London, E.C., on February 18. After making ample provision for depreciation, &c., and placing 2,711*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* to reserve fund, a dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. A balance of 650*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* was carried forward to the new account.

BARRETT'S BREWERY AND BOTTLING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In their report for 1896 the directors announce that after allowing 7,832*l.* for repairs and renewals, 381*l.* for bad debts, and writing off 4,081*l.* for depreciation, &c., the net profit, including 788*l.* brought forward, amounted to 13,842*l.* An interim dividend on the ordinary shares was paid in August last, and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the six months ended December 31 is now recommended, carrying forward 1,228*l.*

SALT UNION (LIMITED).—The report for 1896 shows that the aggregate amount delivered was 1,066,600 tons. The sum of 10,972*l.*, expended on new works, has been charged to the general capital account. The profit and loss account, after deducting the cost of maintenance of plant, distributors' discounts, agency, &c., and adding 11,239*l.* brought forward, showed a credit balance of 156,531*l.*, while the available balance was 102,531*l.* The directors recommend a dividend for the year at the rate of 1 per cent. on the ordinary shares.

THE SANITAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the Sanitas Company (Limited) was held at their works at Bethnal Green, on February 24. The sales for 1896 were reported to have been considerably greater than those of the preceding year, and, after placing 1,564*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* to depreciation of patents and goodwill account, a final dividend was declared, bringing up the total distribution for last year to 13½ per cent. The managing director (Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C., F.C.S.) reported the addition of a number of new articles to the list of the company's products, including soluble pellets of a number of well-known antiseptics, such as permanganate of potash, carbolic acid and peroxide of hydrogen. By dissolving one or more of these pellets (small tubes of which can be carried in the waistcoat pocket) in half a pint or so of water, a useful antiseptic for the use of surgeons and others can be prepared on the instant. Another new disinfectant has been introduced by Mr. Kingzett, for which the trade-mark, "Okol," has been coined; and the report of Dr. S. Rideal supports the claim of the Sanitas Company that this preparation, which, by the way, is non-poisonous, is one of the most powerful disinfectants yet introduced. It is a milk-like liquid, which readily mixes with water in all proportions.

BOVRIL—BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL (LIMITED).—The statutory general meeting of this company was held on February 19. The Chairman (Lord Playfair) explained that one of the conditions on which the old company was sold was that the new company should have all the profits from June 30 last, which were to become working capital. These profits up to November 18 last, when the new company was registered, amounted to 48,000*l.* They had had three months' experience since. In the prospectus the basis upon which the auditors calculated that the company would be able to attain the results they anticipated was that the business would increase 27.4 per cent., not on the profits, but on the turnover. He was pleased to say that for the three months the increase had been about 50 per cent., and, therefore, the directors are perfectly satisfied with the way the business is going on. He also stated that they had secured the services as consulting-chemist of certainly the most distinguished chemist we possess in this country, and one of the greatest chemists that we have in the world just now—Dr. E. Franklin. In reply to a shareholder, Lord Playfair said they had had an offer of a substantial amount for the continental business, which offer was to be kept open on

both sides till January 30. No further progress had been made, but it was open to them to take up the offer any time during the year. He might tell them that the whole of the shares in the new company were subscribed for, and the number of shareholders was about 10,000. At an extraordinary meeting held immediately after the statutory meeting it was resolved to alter the name of the company to Bovril (Limited).

CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—The report of the committee of management for the half-year ended December 31, 1896, states that the number of members on the share-register is 5,097. Tickets were issued to 605 members of the Civil Service and to 883 friends of shareholders. Goods were bought to the amount of 775,286*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*, and sold to the amount of 893,683*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.* The stock in hand at the close of the half-year was valued at 312,868*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* The gross profit on the trading amounted to 129,489*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and the sum of 3,619*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* was received from other sources of revenue, making the total gross income 133,109*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* The working expenses, excluding carriage, were 81,639*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, being at the rate of 9*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* per cent. on the amount of the sales. After allowing for interest on the reserve fund, 1,181*l.* 12*s.*, representing 8*d.* per share, which will be paid to the shareholders, the net balance for the half-year amounts to 30,159*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.*, which, added to 5,625*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, brought forward from last half-year, makes a total of 35,784*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.* Out of this amount the committee recommends that 12*s.* be paid in respect of each share (making, with the interest from the reserve fund, 12*s.* 8*d.* per share), that the sum of 6,000*l.* be carried to a ticket reserve account, that 2,000*l.* be transferred to the reserve fund, and that 1,000*l.* be granted to the pension and gratuity fund, and 250*l.* to the employees' provident fund, leaving 5,266*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.* to be carried forward to the next half-year. Summary for the year ended December, 1896:—Number of tickets issued to members of the Civil Service, 14,671; tickets issued to friends, 28,057; total purchases, 1,467,552*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*; total income, 1,707,780*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. C. J. HEWLETT & SON, wholesale and export druggists, of 40, 41, and 42 Charlotte Street, E.C., announce that they have given authority to their Mr. E. J. Millard to sign on behalf of the firm.

MESSRS. JOHN LYON & Co., Oldham Street, Liverpool, have at the International Competition, Bordeaux, obtained the diploma of honour, insignia cross, and gold medal for their ginger ale and mineral waters.

SOME chemists can no doubt find a trade for a Hungarian aperient water at a lower price than is charged for those associated with costly trade marks. To such the H. C. brand bottled for Messrs. Hertz & Collingwood should be useful. H. C., we note, also stands for "health and comfort."

COCA-KOLA WINE.—Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Artillery Lane, E., have just introduced this article. It contains quinine as well as the active constituents of coca and kola; nevertheless, is not unpleasant to taste, is decidedly refreshing and sustaining. We are glad to note that the firm have had the courage to drop "mind" out of their advertisements—"imparts tone and vigour to the whole body" is their phrase, and it is only 1*s.* per bottle (a reputed pint). We understand that the wine is B.P. quinine wine *plus* the active constituents of coca and kola, and the immediate advantage of this to the retailer is that no wine-licence is required for the sale of it. The engraving at the side fairly represents the shilling bottle, and we may add that an effective showcard accompanies all wholesale parcels.



PATENTS IN JAPAN are now granted to foreigners on similar terms to natives.

The Unwary Purchaser.

THE original of the appended sketch was drawn in pen and ink by Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., during the trial of the action of Saxlehner v. Apollinaris Company on Tuesday last. (See Mr. Idris's evidence.)



*The Unwary purchaser
on his mission*

Legal Reports.

THE "HUNYADI JANOS" TRADE-MARK CASE.

IN our last issue we brought up to Thursday afternoon our report of the proceedings before Mr. Justice Kekewich, in the Court of Chancery, in an action by Mrs. Saxlehner for an injunction in effect to restrain the Apollinaris Company (Limited) from selling waters in a "make-up" or under marks calculated to deceive the public into believing they are from the "Hunyadi Janos" spring of the plaintiff in Buda Pest. The exigencies of time and space prevented our more than indicating the nature of the case for the defendants in the action as outlined in Sir Frank Lockwood's afternoon speech, of which we now give a somewhat fuller summary.

Speaking for about an hour and a half, the learned counsel first dealt with some figures given in the evidence of the plaintiff's manager, Richter, representing the price paid by the late Mr. Saxlehner's representatives for the springs they bought in Buda Pest for the working of the company, as 100,000 florins, whereas the amount actually paid was 400,000 florins; but Richter, he said, must be excused his want of more definite and reliable knowledge, as down to 1885 he appeared to have had no business experience at all, and until 1876 it would seem he was a tutor to Saxlehner's children. Then, turning to the case defendants had to meet, he said he was glad that the time had come for an answer to be made to the suggestions of counsel, who, in opening the plaintiff's case, did not hesitate to charge against the defendants a deep-laid plot, having its origin as far back as 1876, designed to take the contract from Saxlehner for the sale of his water in this country, and from that time so to conduct the business that when the contract was terminated they could step into it and deprive Saxlehner of it. This was the issue his clients felt to be the particular one in this case, and he hoped to satisfy his Lordship that, as men of honour, they were incapable of such conduct. As a fact, had the Apollinaris Company not acted as agents for Saxlehner between 1876 and 1896, he did not think anybody could have conceived the Apenta water, as now labelled and sold to the public by them, could possibly have been regarded as calculated to injure the plaintiff; and the hardship of the suggestion to the contrary was that, in these twenty years, the defendant company, as the sole importers of the plaintiff's water to this country, spent not less than 39,000*l.* in advertising the Hunyadi Janos water here, and created the large trade to which testimony had been given. He hoped to show that when the contract was made in 1876 the trade in the water was absolutely insignificant, compared with the world-wide reputation defendants had assisted to build up for it. Nor had a tittle of evidence been given to show that after the defendants had ceased to take the water any of the plaintiff's profits from the spring had as a consequence been diverted by the Apollinaris Company. If it was suggested that because the defendants previously sold a certain water the public would regard them as continuing to sell it, that was not their fault, if they acted with strict fairness as he thought he should prove they did. Analysing the case attempted to be made out against the defendants, his comparative brevity in treating their case in reply must be interpreted (he said) rather as having some regard for the time of the Court than as lacking in matter for exposition and comment. He pointed out that the contract between Saxlehner and the defendants gave them the exclusive right to sell in England and America, but not on the Continent. So comparatively early as 1885 there was a dispute between the defendant company and Saxlehner as to the quality of the water, and proceedings followed, and in 1887 a judgment was given in respect to the sale of a Hunyadi water called "Arpad." As to the impression attempted to be created with regard to the smallness of the district whence this water was obtained, until the alteration of the law in Hungary in 1895, which came into operation in 1896, there were any number of springs used and the waters sold there under various names, with the prefix Hunyadi. Time after time Mr. Saxlehner tried to prevent the registration of this name, but until the alteration of the law in Hungary in 1895-96 he failed in every instance to remove the word "Hunyadi" from the register; it was common property, and anybody could

use it. And had it not been for the Apollinaris Company and the proceedings they took, it would have been the same in this country also; but so active were they in preventing any other water than that of Saxlehner coming upon the market here, that it must be admitted that, as the plaintiff had said, from 1876 until 1896 they held complete possession of the field here. The water, however, filtered its way into the continental markets, and in 1887 a judgment was obtained at Hamburg restraining a defendant from exporting this Arpad water, and in the same year, before the Arpad spring had been acquired by Saxlehner, proceedings were taken by the Apollinaris Company for the destruction of quantities of the same water. Before this, in 1885, a judgment had been obtained against Wilson's, of Hull, to restrain them, in their continental traffic *via* Hull with America, from forwarding consignments of these waters to the Continent. In 1886 two interlocutory injunctions were obtained against the Hunyadi-Arpad and the Hunyadi-Matyas waters, and they now knew that Mr. Prince, defendants' secretary, was mistaken in his idea that plaintiff's was the only water holding that name in Hungary, but that it was common property there as to a great number of springs and a great number of waters. As to the defendants' trade-mark registered in this country, there seemed somewhat of a suggestion in the opening speech for the plaintiff that there was something surreptitious about it; but a long correspondence and evidence would be tendered to show that in 1886, when the matter was discussed between Saxlehner and the defendant company, they took up and had always asserted the right, not to say also that, under the law and practice of this country, it was necessary that registration should be made in their name, and they declined Mr. Saxlehner's request that it should be transferred to his name, though eventually they offered so to transfer it. He next read a letter to Saxlehner from the defendants' solicitors, dated January, 1888, referring to injunctions obtained in New York against the Hunyadi-Arpad and Hunyadi-Matyas waters, that the defendants to those injunctions were about to move that they be dissolved, and asking whether the plaintiff was prepared to share in or to bear the expense of defending their mutual interests in maintaining their trade-mark. If not, they (the Apollinaris Company) would have to adopt some distinctive name in order that both might have the advantage of the carrying out of their contract. This letter, he submitted, was the strongest possible answer to the suggestion that defendants were determined from the first to use their own name and trade-mark as opposed to and in deprivation of the plaintiff's right. The plaintiff refusing to assist, towards the end of the same month defendants wrote that they could not hope to succeed in restraining the sale of the water in America under a name of which Hunyadi formed part, and adding that they did not intend to oppose the dissolution of the injunction. Accordingly, in July, 1888, the injunctions with regard to these two waters were dissolved. These were the reasons operating on the minds of the defendants leading them to use their diamond mark—

His Lordship intimated that he would at once relieve the learned counsel of further dealing with that part of the case, he being satisfied that there was no substantial ground for complaining of the use of the diamond mark.

Sir F. Lockwood went on to say that he was in a position to prove that from 1887 until 1896 this mark had been used by defendants with regard to five waters, which he named. It was used for "Hunyadi" by defendants from 1887 or 1888, and from 1890 it was applied to four other waters, the total sales having been some 355,000 bottles. It was, therefore, on the face of it, more than absurd to say that the use of the mark was a step in a fraudulent conspiracy to deprive the plaintiff of her right. And as a good deal had been said about the possibility of this being carried to another court, all he would remark on that point was that at least the Master of the Rolls had asserted that the best person to decide on a question of fraud was the Judge who heard the case, saw the witnesses and their demeanour, and had the opportunity of sifting the facts. Then, coming to the question of imported waters being styled "Hungarian Aperient Water," he challenged the other side whether, in view of Saxlehner proving incapable of defending himself against the competition of other waters, the great name and reputation of the defendant company in this connection had not been of material assistance.

When, in 1891, Mr. Justice Romer gave a decision in reference to this appellation, defendants withdrew some showcards they had distributed, and circularised all who had received such cards to return them at their (defendants') expense, as they were anxious to do all they could to destroy them. From that time these words were not used by defendants in their advertisements, and they put upon their diamond-star label that the mark was only to indicate that the water was sold and imported by the Apollinaris Company; and this course had been pursued from that time till now. What would carry the defendants' case further than that was their taking proceedings, at Saxlehner's request, against persons using the word "Hunyadi," when they actually, for their pains, got fined under the Hungarian law as vexatious litigants. (Laughter.) The translation of the phrase was "stiff-necked litigants"—(laughter)—a precious fine name to call a firm for their attempted service to the plaintiff. To show the extent of Saxlehner's failures in America to stop the use of the word "Hunyadi" there, he should put in a list of his competitors in that country; and he should further prove that the Racoksy springs were in the same district, and possessed all the qualities of the water of Saxlehner, and, indeed, were in some respects superior. Moreover, Mr. Steinkopf bought these springs in the open market, and Saxlehner himself knew what they were doing. Nor was this a case of a one-man company, for the purchaser made none of those profits on the transaction which were customary in such companies. The whole history of the "Uj Hunyadi" undertaking was conducted openly, and when Saxlehner succeeded in getting its name expunged from the Hungarian register, it was done *ex parte*, and without the knowledge of the defendants, who, when the thing was reversed by the alteration of the law in Hungary in 1895-96, after a reasonable time for consideration, offered to withdraw the use of the word; and by that offer they still loyally stood. As to the "Apenta" label, it spoke for itself, and was used for the purpose of preventing mistakes and the misapprehensions which were now attributed to it; and, as being absolutely dissimilar and distinct from the plaintiff's, they were entitled to use it.

As the day was closing Mr. Julius C. Prince, formerly secretary, and now managing director of the defendant company, was placed in the box. He corroborated Sir F. Lockwood's statement in regard to expenditure for advertising and the details of their agreement with the late Mr. Saxlehner, giving also the methods of make-up and sale of their own waters.

FOURTH DAY.

A feature of the proceedings when, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Kekewich resumed the hearing of the action, was the row after row of gentlemen, relieved by a solitary lady, apparently intent on intelligently listening to the details, and including probably most of the fifty witnesses who, it was whispered, had been subpoenaed to attend on behalf of the defendant company.

Mr. Julius C. Prince, managing director of the defendant company, again taking the witness-box, his examination and cross-examination extended through the morning. He detailed the proceedings of the company, and their adoption of the diamond mark to distinguish their sales, their ultimate aim being to affix it to all their waters, and how it was struck off in Hungary on an *ex parte* application against them. Their Uj Hunyadi spring was so named before any decision had been given against the defendant company in the Hungarian courts; after those decisions other Hunyadi waters were placed on the English market. He admitted, in cross-examination, that they had tried to get a Hunyadi label registered in Hungary, but had failed.

Sir Frank Lockwood intimating that they had a number of wholesale dealers in court to testify to their knowledge of the sales, &c., and their conclusions that "Apenta" would not lead buyers to believe it to be "Hunyadi Janos" water, said he thought it might be necessary to call only two or three of the wholesale dealers, and as many retailers.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris, as one of the wholesale dealers, accordingly spoke to his knowledge of the red diamond mark as distinguishing the waters of the Apollinaris Company, adding that he knew the Hungarian waters imported by Wilcox & Co., amongst others, and sold without that mark. He did not think a person would be likely to accept

"Apenta," with its well-established diamond mark, in the belief that it was Saxlehner's "Hunyadi Janos." The word "Apenta" would be noticed, and if the word "Hunyadi" were seen, it might be thought it was one of the Hungarian waters.

His Honour said Mr. Idris was an expert. He would not be likely to be deceived. The question should be put otherwise.

Counsel therefore asked if he thought an unwary purchaser could be deceived?—Witness thought it was impossible. His firm had had other Hunyadi waters offered to them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Neville, he said he could not give the date when such offers were made, nor name the persons who made them. They were under a contract to buy from the Apollinaris Company only, and he did not, therefore, particularly note these offers.

Mr. Thos. Best, of Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, wholesale mineral-water dealer, said he supposed that for about four or five years Hunyadi Janos water, not imported by the Apollinaris Company, had been on the market and not bearing their mark; but before that the Apollinaris Company held the market in the water. Of course the trade would not be misled into accepting the "Apenta" water as identical with plaintiff's Hunyadi Janos. As he did not retail the water he could not speak as to the ordinary and unwary purchaser.

Mr. G. A. Sloper (Randall, Sloper & Co.), of Southampton, wholesale mineral-water dealer, said he had seen Hunyadi and Hunyadi Janos water sold in this country during, say, the last five years without the defendants' distinguishing mark. He did not think anybody in the trade would take "Apenta" in the belief that "Hunyadi Janos" was being purchased.

Mr. Justice Kekewich: Nor do I. (Laughter.)

Mr. Alexander Bottle, of Dover, in business as a pharmaceutical chemist since 1840, and during that time a retailer of mineral waters, spoke to the sale by defendants of waters under their diamond mark, and said he had recently heard of Hungarian waters sold without any other distinguishing word or mark than "Hunyadi." "Hunyadi Janos" was not a water ordinarily asked for by other than the upper and middle classes; the poor and unwary, he apprehended, very rarely inquired for it. In cross-examination, he said supposing he were asked for Hungarian bitter-water he should proffer Hunyadi Janos. Q.: And why? A.: Because that was the original water.

Dr. James Walsh, pharmaceutical chemist in Dublin, and trading in mineral and aperient waters, spoke to the same point of a person not being deceived into believing "Apenta" to be a Hunyadi Janos water.

Mr. Andrew Morrison, of Glasgow, and Mr. John Wray, manager to Taylor's Drug Company in High Holborn, owning about forty shops retailing mineral waters, with Mr. W. Page, of Ramsgate, were also heard. These gentlemen confirmed the opinions of the preceding witnesses as to the impression likely to be produced on the average and unwary mind between the bottles of the plaintiff and the defendants.

As the afternoon was advancing, Sir Frank Lockwood said he and his colleagues had determined not to call any more of the witnesses they had subpoenaed to rebut the testimony presented on the other side of a purchaser accepting "Apenta" when he asked for "Hunyadi" water. They had, in fact, been impressed by the view his Lordship had intimated as the one he entertained in regard to the question at issue in this case. At the time the Apollinaris Company used the word "Hunyadi" they believed it to be a word common to the trade. They knew it was used extensively in Buda Pest in connection with a variety of waters; they had spent 39,000*l.* in advertising their agency for the water as to which opposition was growing up, making it necessary for them to identify their water; they knew that other waters were being sold as from the same district; and they considered, whether rightly or wrongly, that they were entitled to use the word in conjunction with what had become recognised as their diamond mark. "Hunyadi" was applied to the produce of springs in a particular district larger than that owned by Saxlehner, and they had become the owners of springs there which entitled them to use the word in connection with the water from those springs. And when a decision, which he unhesitatingly attributed to Saxlehner's local influence over a department in Hungary, held

that the right in the district was limited to the waters of Saxlehner, the defendants having not then used the word, they altered their label. Giving all weight and consideration to the views which he knew to be entertained by his Lordship in cases of this kind, he nevertheless urged that there was such distinction here between the title, the colour, and the insignia of the defendants' label compared with the plaintiff's as justified his saying that it was not calculated to mislead the ordinary purchaser into believing that he was purchasing "Hunyadi Janos" water. The learned counsel intimating that he had practically said all that he had to utter in reviewing the defendants' case,

Mr. Justice Kekewich invited the learned gentleman, in the view which he himself had arrived at subject to what counsel on the other side might say, to address himself, or allow his colleague Mr. Warrington to do so, to the question of an inquiry as to damages. His present intention was to grant a limited injunction restraining the defendants from offering "Apenta" for sale with a label calculated to induce the public to believe they were thereby purchasing "Hunyadi Janos" water.

Sir Frank Lockwood said he would content himself, leaving Mr. Warrington to address his Lordship on the point, with submitting that no damages having been pleaded or proved, it was not incumbent on the Court to direct an inquiry into damages.

Mr. Warrington, Q.C., taking up the argument on this point, emphasised the absence of pleadings for or proof of damages in the action, and, on the strength of a number of decided cases, submitted that a claim for damages resulting from wrong action on the part of a defendant was, in such a case as the present, exactly the same as in an action for trespass.

On Mr. Warrington, Q.C., rising to sum up the case for the plaintiff, his Lordship intimated to him that, as then advised, it was his intention to grant an injunction limited to the use of the word "Hunyadi," and nothing else; but he proposed to deal somewhat severely with the matter of costs.

Mr. Warrington said he was not going to contend that the diamond mark belonged to the plaintiff.

The Judge: I at once acquit you of all that.

Mr. Warrington then submitted that plaintiff was driven to this litigation in the defence of her own interests against the now avowed intention of Mr. Prince to appropriate as that of the defendant company in connection with their mark the benefit of a word attached to the plaintiff's water. This was a case of deliberate appropriation, and he did not think a case could be cited where, fraudulent use being denied, the plaintiff's evidence was not considered germane when he showed the intent with which the word was adopted. The learned counsel had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.

FIFTH DAY.

Mr. Warrington, continuing his review of the case for the plaintiff, cited several decided cases to show that in actions of this kind intent had always been regarded and accepted as a guiding principle upon which the finding should be based; and here the intent, he submitted, had been admitted by the defendants' own evidence. The plaintiff, in presenting her case to the Court, had followed the lines either actually laid down in, or to be inferred from, recognised governing cases, and so was entitled to her costs. He also cited a leading case in favour of the contention that plaintiff was entitled to an account of profits.

In the result, his Lordship said he would take time to consider his judgment.

Some interest having, we find, been excited as to the nature of the evidence given in this case by the President and ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, in support of the plaintiff's contention, we append a summary of their testimony.

Mr. Michael Carteghe (who was first heard), examined by Mr. Neville, said he was President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for fourteen years, had had thirty-one years' experience in the firm of Dinneford & Co., of New Bond Street, and had dealt largely in natural aperient mineral waters, and knew most of the mineral bitter waters during

that time. Of these he should say Saxlehner's Hunyadi Janos had had of late years the largest sale in the British market. He recollected its introduction, and should say that it had obtained a great reputation as "Hunyadi," or "Hunyadi Janos," or either the one or the other. Sometimes he had heard it called "Jenny" water, and sometimes "Janu"—all sorts of contractions of that kind. Since he had known it the get-up of the bottles had been substantially similar, but at one time the Apollinaris Company put a special label on. He had never heard of any other water than Saxlehner's being sold in England as "Hunyadi." He thought the Apollinaris bottle calculated to mislead the public into believing that they were having the original "Hunyadi Janos" water under a modified name, and this because of the names "Uj Hunyadi Springs, Buda Pest," and the diamond mark. The general public did not go much into details in these matters, but took a general view; and he had known instances of their being mistaken. People constantly asked him when it was first introduced whether "Apenta" was not the old "Hunyadi." On the introduction of "Apenta," the Apollinaris Company representative left with witness's firm three cases, or something of the sort, on sale or return; and that, so far as he knew, was their only transaction.

Mr. Walter Hills, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, examined by Mr. Sebastian, said he had been engaged in the pharmaceutical business some twenty-six years, and had been acquainted with the Hunyadi Janos water for, he supposed, twenty years. He thought the word "Hunyadi" on the "Apenta" water bottle calculated to deceive. He had heard (he said in cross-examination by Sir F. Lockwood) that Wilcox, formerly of Oxford Street, sold "Hunyadi Janos," but he personally knew nothing about it. Witness's house kept both "Apenta" and "Hunyadi Janos." He could not say, from recollection, that he knew of any other water than "Apenta" being sold with the diamond star on, except the Hunyadi Janos.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

PENNY BOTTLES OF GLYCERINE.

AT Birmingham Police Court, on February 18, Frank Clent, druggist, Cooksey Road, Small Heath, was summoned for selling, on February 4, glycerine which the Public Analyst certified contained 45 per cent. of glucose syrup. Mr. Hiley (from the Town Clerk's office) prosecuted on behalf of the Health Committee, and Mr. P. Baker represented the defendant. Mr. Hiley said this was the first prosecution which had taken place in Birmingham with regard to adulterated glycerine. The glycerine, he explained, was sold in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bottles, and inquiries showed that a great many of these bottles were supplied to smaller dealers by the defendant, Frank Clent.

Mr. Baker: I don't think this is quite proper. I have come here to answer an offence upon a particular day.

Mr. Carter (Magistrates' Clerk) said Mr. Hiley was quite in order in making a statement of the nature he was making.

Mr. Hiley (proceeding) said in consequence of inquiries an inspector went to defendant's shop, and through his agency a dozen small bottles of glycerine were purchased. On analysis these were found to contain a large percentage of "syrupy" sugar. Glycerine was a pure extract from oil, but the preparation in question was a mixture with a sugar which contained no healing property; in fact, it had no medicinal value whatever. Each bottle was labelled "Pure Glycerine." After the summons was issued the defendant called at the Health Department, admitted that he knew the glycerine was adulterated, and asked that the summons might not be proceeded with.

Annie Bennett was then called, and stated that she visited defendant's shop at Cooksey Road on February 4, and there saw an assistant. She asked for a dozen small bottles of glycerine, for which she paid 7d. Soon afterwards she handed them over to Inspector Jones, who came to the shop.

By Mr. Baker: She did not use the glycerine herself, or purchase it for her own use.

Inspector Jones deposed that he entered the shop shortly after the purchase by the last witness and took possession of the glycerine. The defendant was present, and asked witness to give him back the dozen bottles, as it would ruin him if proceedings were gone on with.

Mr. John Parker, chief inspector, said that subsequent to the issue of the summons defendant called at the Health Department and asked that the case might be withdrawn, as it would be ruinous to him.

Mr. Hiley: Did he say anything about his knowledge of glycerine?

Witness: He said it was adulterated, and that others were doing the same thing.

Dr. Alfred Hill, public analyst, said the glycerine was adulterated to a large extent with sugar-syrup of starch, as it was called. The amount was 45 per cent. of dilute glucose syrup.

Mr. Hiley: What should glycerine consist of?

Dr. Hill: It is the sweet principle of fats and oils, and it is abstracted from them for certain purposes, mostly by steam, or in soapmaking as a by-product. Pure glycerine from these fats is a drug, and has active medicinal properties. It is used as a medicinal agent itself, and as a vehicle for other medicines. This sample contained nearly one-half its bulk of the starch I have described, which is a sugar artificially manufactured by chemical means from common starch. It possesses no medicinal properties, and is not a drug in any way.

By Mr. Baker: The glycerine described by you in your analysis would not be injurious in any way?

Dr. Hill: It would only have half value.

Mr. Baker: Is it a fact that it would be very difficult to sell a bottle of pure glycerine at the price mentioned?—Dr. Hill: Glycerine is cheap enough; it is about 8d. per lb. But it is not a question of cost with me, it is a question of purity.

Mr. Baker, in addressing the Magistrates, said the defendant had had his shop and outbuildings burned to the ground since these proceedings were commenced. He was in no way insured, and he hoped the Magistrates would take that into consideration, and not inflict a heavy fine. Inspector Jones, in reply to the Magistrates, said the defendant had two shops.

The defendant was fined 5*l.* and costs.

IN a second case George Turley and Edward Law, trading as Turley & Co., at 59 Edgbaston Street, wholesale druggists, were summoned on a similar charge. In this case the addition of 40 per cent. of dilute glucose syrup was certified. The defendant Turley pleaded guilty. Evidence was given by Annie Bennett and Inspector Jones of the purchase of a dozen penny bottles of glycerine at defendants' shop on January 28. Turley said he desired to make a statement. During the last twelve months the price of glycerine had jumped up from nearly 40*l.* a ton to 80*l.* a ton, and those people who had been in the habit of having these small bottles for a number of uses demanded similar bottles now. They had sent out half-sized bottles containing glycerine, but the people would not have them, and their travellers returned saying that as other people were doing that sort of thing they would be compelled to do the same if they were to keep their business. The article in question was never bought for medicinal purposes, but only for rubbing on the hand, and glucose was one of the most harmless preparations in the world.

The Magistrates' Clerk said the defendant was giving himself away.

The defendant said the bottles should have been labelled "Glycerine Compound," and then he would not have been in the position he occupied. He had been in the trade for twenty-five years, and had never been summoned before, and the inspectors had taken hundreds of samples from his business. In the circumstances he asked to be dealt with as leniently as possible.

A fine of 5*l.* was imposed, and the Chairman suggested that defendant would do well to get a copy of the Act and read it.

SPT. ÆTH. NIT.

AT Horucastle, on February 20, Mary Ann Coney, Scamblesby, shopkeeper, was charged with, on January 13, "unlawfully selling a certain drug—spirit of nitrous ether—which to her knowledge was mixed with water so as to affect injuriously the potency of such drug." Superintendent Costar deposed that on January 13

he visited Mrs. Coney's shop and purchased 3 oz. of spirit of nitrous ether, for which he paid 2*d.* per oz. The Public Analyst certified that the sample forwarded for analysis contained 23 per cent. of water. Mr. Costar said that when he asked Mrs. Coney if she sold nitrous ether she handed down a bottle and said, "I suppose this is it." She did not say, "I don't sell spirit of nitrous ether," and she did not mistake his question. Defendant did not tell him that she was altogether unaware what nitrous ether was, but she did say, "I don't sell nitrous ether, but I sell sweet spirit of nitre, which is the same thing." Mrs. Coney's version of the conversation was that Mr. Costar asked if she sold nitrous ether, and that she told him she did not sell that drug, and added that she did not know what it was. She informed Mr. Costar that she had some sweet spirit of nitre for sale. The Superintendent said that would do. She had only kept the shop since last April, and had only a slight knowledge of the business. Mr. H. Simpson, of Louth, chemist's assistant, was called to give evidence as to the difference between sweet spirit of nitre and nitrous ether, but, on being questioned, it was found that he was not a qualified chemist, and therefore Mr. Costar objected to his being allowed to give evidence on the subject. A messenger was then sent to ask Mr. H. W. Kemp to give evidence. He came and explained the difference between sweet spirit of nitre and spirit of nitrous ether. Ultimately the Magistrates dismissed the case.

COUNTY COURT CASES.

WEDDING PRESENTS DAMAGED

MR. HUGH EDGSON, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Chippenham, sued the Great Western Railway Company at the Chippenham County Court, on February 18, for 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, damage alleged to have been done to goods in transit. Mr. Edgson stated that the goods damaged were wedding presents given to his wife, and were sent securely packed from Guildford to Chippenham. When the goods were being unloaded at his residence, the man in charge of the waggon let the case fall, damaging the contents to the value named. In cross-examination, Mr. Edgson said he did not see the case fall, and had no witnesses to prove in what condition the goods were when put on the rail at Guildford. Under these circumstances the Judge entered a non-suit.

A PHARMACY ACT QUESTION.—THE SALE OF PHARAOH'S SERPENT.

ON Monday, at the Wandsworth County Court, Judge Lushington, Q.C., heard the case of Mrs. Martin v. Auburn & Heaviside. The plaintiff, a confectioner, of 45 Clapham Park Road, sued the defendants, who are haberdashers, confectioners, &c., of John Street, York Road, Wandsworth, to recover 50*l.* damages for injuries sustained through the alleged negligence of the defendants. Mr. H. Roberts was solicitor for the plaintiff, and Mr. Carrington was counsel for the defendants.

Plaintiff, the wife of a porter, said she carried on a confectionery business at the above address. She only sold toy packets, and nothing whatever in the way of toys. On September 24 last she purchased several dozens of toy packets—farthing packets—from the defendants. Two days later she placed them in the window for sale. A little girl came and asked for one of the packets. She gave it to the child. About twenty minutes later the child returned, and handed her a pill-box containing some small pills, asking if they were sweets, and adding that her father had tasted one and found it very nasty. Plaintiff then took one and ate it, thinking it was a sweet. Whilst doing so she gave the child some sweets in exchange for the box, and the child left the shop. Immediately afterwards she became very ill, having a strong metallic taste in her mouth, and being seized with violent pains in her stomach, vomiting, and diarrhoea. A doctor was sent for, and she was ill for eleven weeks. After her illness the defendants called upon her, and said there had been a mistake in putting the boxes in the packets, and, further, that a card should have been sent with the boxes giving instructions for placing the pills on a plate, putting a match to them, and their producing a Pharaoh's serpent.

William Mitchell, an analyst, stated that he had analysed the pills, and found that each contained over a grain of

sulphocyanide of mercury—a dangerous and poisonous composition, but not one of the scheduled poisons.

Dr. Mahony gave evidence to the effect that plaintiff's illness was compatible with her being poisoned by cyanide of mercury.

Mr. Roberts submitted that the defendants were liable under the 17th section of the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Carrington did not call any witnesses for the defence, but addressed the Judge on the question of negligence, contending that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in not ascertaining what she was selling to her customer. She should have possessed that knowledge, and then she would not have eaten the small pill.

His Honour, in the course of a lengthy judgment, said the first question was whether there was negligence under the Pharmacy Act. In his opinion, the 17th section had not been carried out in this case; therefore there was a breach of the Act in that respect. He further held that there was an obligation on the part of the defendants to inform the plaintiff the nature of the article they were supplying her with, but no obligation on the part of the plaintiff to know the contents of the packet she sold the child. Reviewing the case, he could see no negligence or want of due and reasonable care on the part of the plaintiff. In his own mind, he had no difficulty in deciding the case. It had been a most serious matter for the plaintiff, and she had suffered to a great extent. He shuddered when he thought what might have resulted to innocent little children, who might take them for comfits. He gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

He gave defendants the right to appeal, and ordered a stay of execution.

AN EDINBURGH CHEMIST'S ACTION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

In the First Division of the Court of Session, on Tuesday, their Lordships heard counsel on a motion by defenders to set aside the verdict of a jury, awarding the pursuer 300*l.* as damages, in the action by Gibson & Co., retail chemists and druggists, 8 Nicolson Street, and 19 South Clerk Street, Edinburgh, against James Anderson & Co., wholesale chemists and druggists, Junction Road, Leith. The action was one in which an agreement was come to between the parties whereby, in consideration that Gibson & Co. paid to Anderson & Co. an instalment of an account due for goods received, the latter were to withdraw an action in the Edinburgh Debts Recovery Court. The action was not withdrawn, and Gibson & Co. alleged that they had suffered in credit and in business on account of the decree.

Mr. Young, for Gibson & Co., argued against the verdict being set aside. His client, Mr. Gibson, he said, was a young man who was striving to the utmost to push a business which he had lately begun. It was of immense importance to him that nothing should occur that would throw suspicion on his standing, and it was a proved fact in the case that the strain here upon the position was such as to endanger his business altogether.

The Lord President remarked that witnesses were brought to prove specific losses, and he referred to the evidence of Bruger, the agent of a German firm, who, from information they obtained, refused to carry out an order that resulted in a loss of 50 per cent. to the pursuer.

Mr. Young argued, with regard to the question of excessive damages, that the jury were drawn from men familiar with everyday life, and they were the best judges on a question of this kind. He did not think there was anything so extravagant in the amount awarded as to lead the Court to interfere. It was said on the other side that the case *Davis v. Brown & Lyall*, in 1867, determined that evidence of publication in the Black List was not permissible. He submitted that that case did not exclude evidence of publication in all cases, but simply excluded it in that instance owing to the form of the issue put before the jury.

The Lord President said that as the question arose at the jury trial he had no other course than to repel the defender's objection to the admission of such evidence.

Mr. Jameson said their position was first that all the evidence should be taken into account, and second, that they should exclude such damages as arose directly from the *Gazette* notice having been seen. There was a great deal of damage attempted to be proved which rested entirely upon the

parties having seen the notice of the decree, not in the *Gazette*, but in *Stubbs*, just as the two witnesses who were excepted by the jury had, and that the pursuer could not prove that the damage arose directly from decree being taken.

Lord McLaren asked if it would have been in the power of the defender to have got the intimation taken out of *Stubbs*' list before it was printed? He should have thought that could have been done where decree was taken out by mistake.

Mr. Young said he thought he might assume that that could not be done by the defender. It would never do for *Stubbs* to give a selected list. Their safety lay in giving a complete list. Besides being a decree in abstract, it was an intimation by implication that the names in the list were bankrupt debtors.

Mr. Jameson, for the defenders, submitted that this verdict gave excessive damages, and could not be warranted by the evidence. He relied first on the law set down in *Davis v. Brown & Lyall*. The decision in that case was to the effect that where the damage was shown to have arisen from mere publication in the *Gazette* it should be kept by itself, and that the damage arising from the decree otherwise should be kept by itself. He also argued that the jury had disregarded evidence. Some persons had come to know of this decree otherwise than directly. Some of the plaintiff's witnesses proved no damages. No one had been proved to have got the information from the records in the Sheriff Court or heard the decree pronounced, and therefore he submitted that the evidence with regard to that point must be put aside at once.

Lord Adam asked if they must not rather hold that it was an ordinary and reasonable consequence of the publication?

The Lord President reminded Mr. Jameson that one of his witnesses had said that an astute insolvent would not allow decree to be taken in absence. He would go to court and consent, and thus prevent his name from appearing in the black-list.

Mr. Jameson said he had no doubt that was becoming the fashion. He further maintained that the pursuer's own evidence did not show that his business had been hurt, but that at most it had not improved as much as it ought to have done. He objected to pay damages to keep this gentleman a month longer at the baths in Germany. He had not lost a sixpence; on the contrary, instead of losing customers he must have been gaining them.

The Lord President: How did you come to lose the case at that rate?

Mr. Jameson: The jury got into the air in the whole matter.

The Lord President: How did they get into the air, when you were there to pull them down?

Mr. Jameson: It was due to Mr. Young and your Lordship.

Lord McLaren asked what he would think fair damages.

Mr. Jameson: I think 15*l.* was all that was proved, and something for the wrong itself.

Lord McLaren: How much for that?

Mr. Jameson preferred not to answer.

The Lord President gave a lengthy judgment, dealing with the legal point raised, and in the course of it he said that perhaps if he had been in the jury-box instead of on the bench at the trial, he might not have given so much as 300*l.* He mentioned that, not as placing his judgment against that of the jury, but merely as an observation, having heard the evidence at the time. But their Lordships did not upset verdicts merely because the presiding Judge thought that 200*l.* might have been more like the damage to be covered than 300*l.*; and while he thought the award was a liberal one, it did not so exceed the measure of the damage proved as to entitle the Court to interfere.

The other Judges held that the Lord President was right in allowing the evidence taken exception to, and concurred in the other points of his Lordship's judgment.

The verdict was applied, with expenses.

CHEMICAL-WORKS AND THE FACTORY ACTS.

THE Fleetwood Alkali Company has been fined 20*l.* and costs for a breach of the Factory Acts, by not having a shaft

which made 110 revolutions per minute fenced off. It was only 15 inches from the floor on a platform, and in January a youth was caught by the shaft and killed.

THE DENTISTS ACT.

MR. J. W. HOLLAND, dentist, of Dynevor Place, Swansea, was summoned before the Magistrates of that borough, last week, for practising as a dentist without being registered; but Mr. W. Smith, who appeared to prosecute on behalf of the British Dental Association, asked permission to withdraw the summons, and this was agreed to.

In the Edinburgh Sheriff Court on Tuesday Sheriff Orphoot decided an objection raised to the relevancy of a complaint at the instance of Wm. Broomfield Paterson, 64 Brook Street, London, F.R.C.S.E. and L.D.S., Hon. Secretary of the British Dental Association, against Alexander Emslie, 1 Rankellor Street, Edinburgh. The complaint set forth that Emslie had contravened the Dentists Act, 1878, in that not being registered under the Act he had used a description implying that he was specially qualified to practise dentistry. It was alleged that he did this by displaying a sign-board with the words "American Dentistry" thereon, by having a brass plate on his door with the words "Dental Office" thereon, by using a business-card with the words "American Dentistry," and intimating that "persons desirous of having dental work done will do well to call at our office and save at least 50 per cent.," and by exhibiting a diploma purporting to be granted by the Dental Society of New York. The objections to the relevancy of the complaint were that the complainer had not set forth his title to prosecute, and that with regard to the third and fourth charges there was no locus set forth. The Sheriff repelled the first objection, but sustained the second. The complainer was allowed to amend his statement, and the trial of the case was fixed for March 4.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re FRANCIS KIELL, late a Chemist, trading at Ilfracombe, North Devon.

ON Tuesday last at the Barnstaple County Court, before Judge Beresford, Francis Kiell, late a chemist, trading at Ilfracombe, applied for his discharge from bankruptcy. Debtor stated that he was a chemist's assistant at Cardiff at 30s. per week, and had no other means. The Official Receiver (Mr. Philpott) pointed out that the debtor had purchased the Ilfracombe business from his brother for 1,000*l.* at 14 per cent. interest, and had paid, as far as he could gather, 1,889*l.* Debtor's brother assigned the debt, and applicant's interest in the lease for money borrowed at Barnstaple. Judge Beresford: You paid 1,900*l.*? Debtor: I paid more than that; I was paying for years, and believed I was paying principal and interest. His Honour observed that everything seemed to be satisfactory, and the Official Receiver said he had no complaint to make. His Honour thereupon granted immediate discharge on the payment of 5*l.* into Court.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Cragg, Arthur Edwin, trading as "The Birmingham Dental Supply Company," 87 New Street, Birmingham, dealer in dental goods. Trustee, John F. Dyson, 5A Commercial Buildings, Park Row, Leeds, and Huddersfield, chartered accountant. Dated, February 9; filed, February 16. Secured creditors, 50*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 200*l.*; estimated net assets, 380*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Creese & Co., Birmingham	10 0 0
Doherty, —, New York	19 0 0
Hallam, —, London	27 0 0
Massey, —, Liverpool	94 0 0

Maw, John Warburton, 40 Market Street, Bacup, chemist and druggist. Trustee, John Emmett, Ashworth Street, Bacup, gentleman. Dated, February 16; filed, February 19. Liabilities unsecured, 178*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; estimated net assets, 150*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Brooke, J. & Co. (Limited), Manchester	27 0 0
Emmett, J., Bacup	50 0 0
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds	52 0 0

Mendelsohn, Dilla, trading as "D. Mendelsohn & Co.," 43 Commercial Road, drysalter (wife of Leopold Mendelsohn, of same address). Trustee, William E. Beard, 79 Bishopsgate Street Within, City, oil-broker. Dated, February 12; filed, February 18. Liabilities unsecured, 656*l.* 13*s.*; estimated net assets, 98*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Andre & Wilkerling, Hamburg	19 0 0
Beard, W., & Son, London	30 0 0
Krebs, Joseph	163 0 0
Metz, C.	301 0 0
Sobrino, Luis R., Madrid	88 0 0
Tuckett & Son, London	10 0 0

Saward, Joseph William, 60 Strand Street, Great Grimsby, mineral-water manufacturer. Trustee, Edward T. Grantham, 79 Victoria Street, Great Grimsby, accountant. Dated, February 10; filed, February 16. Secured creditors, 525*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 396*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; estimated net assets, 205*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Bush, W. J. & Co., London	16 0 0
Calder, Great Grimsby	13 0 0
Clayton & Jowett, Liverpool	14 0 0
Colbrook, W. T., Great Grimsby	205 0 0
Kilner Brothers, Conisborough	37 0 0
Toogood, W., Great Grimsby	28 0 0

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Blackwell, G. G., and Blackwell, G. G., jun., under the style of George G. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Liverpool and St. Mary-axe, E.C., manganese and mineral merchants.

Nelthorpe, D., Tomkinson, E. S., and Rudman, W., under the style of the Fairfield Road Chemical Manufacturing Company, Fairfield Road, Droylsden, near Manchester, chemical manufacturers.

Owen, A. J., and Mayo, T. C., under the style of Comerford, Mayo & Co., Lozells, near Birmingham, oil and grease merchants and lacquer and varnish manufacturers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Digby, Everard, Cromwell Road, late Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W., dental surgeon.

Gray, Edward, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N.W., surgeon.

Saul, Frank Henry (trading as Saul & Co.), Birmingham and Crewe, commission-agent and patent-medicine vendor.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Johnson, Sidney Eddels (trading as Miller & Johnson), Mark Lane, E.C., Rainham Ferry, and Lee, chemical-manure manufacturer—discharge suspended for two years ending January 28, 1899.

THE HOLBORN GUARDIANS AND THE SYPHONS.—At the meeting of the Holborn Board of Guardians on Wednesday evening the Clerk read a letter from the C.A.M.W.A.L. Company (which some of the members wanted an interpretation of before he proceeded). This letter stated that unless the company had a definite and satisfactory reply to their demand for the return of missing siphons or the value thereof they would take other proceedings after March 1. Mr. Howes, J.P.: What is the amount in dispute? The Clerk: About 5*l.* Mr. Howes: It is a strange thing that these people never miss their bottles or siphons until they lose their contract. Mr. Miller said the officials reported that they had sent back all that they received. It was practically the C.A.M.W.A.L.'s own fault in allowing the matter to sleep so long. It was decided to reply to the letter that the Guardians would investigate the matter.

Personalities.

THE Earl of Crawford has been elected President of the Royal Photographic Society, in succession to Sir H. Trueman Wood.

THE Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. George Herbert Murray, C.B., to succeed Sir Alfred Milner as Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

WE shall be glad if those who use our DIARY list of consultants in London will alter Dr. Wyndham Cottle's address to 39 Hertford Street—not Hereford as there given.

MR. CORNELIUS N. DALTON, C.B., one of the assistant secretaries of the Local Government Board, has been appointed Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, in succession to Sir H. Reader Lack, who will retire on April 5.

SIR JOHN BRUNNER, M.P., formally handed over to the Runcorn Urban District Council, on Wednesday last, a building, which he has acquired at a cost of upwards of 2,000*l.*, for the use of trade unions, friendly societies, &c. It is named the Brunner Guildhall.

"HE has been observed on several occasions in the act of investigating, at very close range, the nature of the soil and the character of the flora of the region." This is the *American Druggist's* way of telling people that Mr. George J. Seabury, the plaster manufacturer, is learning to cycle.

THE will of Mr. George Frederick Schacht, pharmaceutical and analytical chemist, Clifton, Treasurer of University College, Bristol, who died on December 26, 1896, has been proved by Mrs. Sara Schacht, the widow, Dr. Frank F. Schacht, the son, and Miss E. S. Schacht, the daughter of the testator, whose personalty amounts to 8,313*l.*

THE will of Mr. Henry Copland, for many years a chemist and druggist and Poor-law Guardian of Chelmsford, who died on November 15, 1896, has been proved, with two codicils, by Mr. Montagu Bigg Copland, the son, Miss Annie Florence Copland, the daughter, and Mr. John Albert Copland, the nephew of the testator, whose personalty amounts to 78,871*l.* Mr. Copland leaves 7,200*l.*, his furniture and effects to his daughter, and gives her a life interest in Broomfield Place and all his real estate, with remainder to her children, having already largely provided for his son. The testator leaves the residue of his personalty for the benefit of his son and daughter equally.

A SINGULAR combination of names connected with chemistry occurred at the Stratford Quarter Sessions on February 17, when Messrs. Thomas Tyrer & Co. appealed before the Recorder, Mr. A. C. Morton, Q.C., against the assessment of their factory. Mr. Thomas Tyrer was represented by Mr. C. C. Hutchinson, barrister, who is also well-known as a chemist, especially in connection with a filter-press invented by him. Mr. Tyrer's solicitor was Mr. Percy Umney, son of Mr. Charles Umney, and he called as an expert witness Mr. B. E. R. Newlands, ex-Chairman of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. The Clerk of the Court was Mr. Harvey Cook, son of Mr. Edward Rider Cook, the soap-manufacturer. Mr. Tyrer, we may say, was successful in his appeal.

THE HON. THOMAS C. PLATT, who was recently elected to the U.S. Senate, was formerly in business as a pharmacist at Oswego, in the State of New York, under the style of Platt & Hull. The store was started in 1861, in the early days of the war of secession, but it flourished in spite of the war-troubles and after a few years it had grown into a big business. In 1873 "Druggist Platt" was elected a Member of Congress, but he continued all the while to give part of his time to his pharmaceutical duties, which suffered nothing from the circumstance that customers at the store often had their prescriptions dispensed by a *bona-fide* member of the States Legislature. In 1877 Mr. Platt sold his share in the business, and since then he has devoted himself entirely to politics.

"A MAINE DRUGGIST carries hay as a side line," says *Meyer Brothers' Druggist*. Is that because they are not allowed to sell liquor there?

Trade Reports.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., February 25.

A FAIR amount of business has been transacted this week, and in one or two articles there has been even a certain amount of excitement. In fine chemicals we have to report an advance in cocaine, which is as yet more or less unofficial, but will probably be declared by all makers before long. Refined camphor may also advance in a day or two. Citric acid steady. Cream of tartar rather easier from France. Caffeine and podophyllin are practically dead letters at present. Codeia very firm and scarce. Morphia has been reduced 3*l.* per oz. Glycerine is unchanged for the double distilled, but rather firmer for the crude article. Quinine unchanged. Tartaric acid quiet. In heavy chemicals there have been few alterations. Carbolic acid is again dearer. Arsenic very firmly held. Benzols lower. Sulphate of copper a shade less firm. In the drug-market the principal events of interest are the strong rise which is proceeding in crude camphor since yesterday, and an advance of about 37 per cent. in the price of Java cinchona at to-day's Amsterdam auctions. Balsam Peru is tending higher. In acacia gum the market is generally firm, although business has not been brisk. Cape aloes, buchu and cubebs are firmly held, and not very plentiful. Ergot of rye is also a shade better. For fine East Indian kino high prices are paid. Cardamoms steady. Colocynth plentiful and still tending easier. Musk remains very scarce, and for rhubarb, especially of good quality, higher prices will probably be seen. Gentian, belladonna-root, and taraxacum extremely scarce. Menthol is a little firmer, and for vanilla higher prices were paid last Friday. Saffron tending slightly easier. Castor oil firmly held. Cod-liver oil without quotable change. In essential oils we have to report fairly steady markets in star-anise and cassia, a further slight decline in American (HGH), and a firm market for Japanese peppermint oil. The spice market shows a further improvement, almost all round, although one or two of the leading articles are a little easier to-day. Zanzibar chillies, cassia lignea, and black and white pepper are dearer. Zanzibar cloves slightly easier to-day. Shellac has been quiet, and is easier. Turmeric is tending higher. Canary-seed rather dearer. Chinese and Persian galls very firmly held. Gum olibanum is also firm, and tea is advancing. Quicksilver shows a steady market. In oils, linseed oil is dull and slightly easier. Rape oil quiet, both for crude and refined. Coconut, palm, and olive oils unchanged. Turpentine is quiet at 20*s.* 9*d.* for American on the spot, and petroleum is weak at unchanged quotations.

Our note on the offering for sale of a parcel of Taillandier's quinine at the last drug-auctions has brought us two communications from France. One is from M. Taillandier's Quinine. Tallandier himself, who writes: "Your report conveys the existence of an impression that I ceased to manufacture quinine some years ago. Allow me to inform you that my factory, which was established in 1855, and of which I have been the proprietor since 1867, has never ceased to make the sulphate and other salts of quinine. I trust that, with your known impartiality, you will make this fact known in the interest of truth." The second note is from Messrs. John Casthélaz, Bruère & Cie., who say that Taillandier's brand has been known for over forty years as the "Cachet Thomas." The bottles are stoppered in a peculiar way; the cork being covered with a round piece of calico, of which the edge falls around the neck of the bottle, the top of the bottle is then dipped in green sealing-wax, below which the edge of the calico projects in such a manner that by pulling it the whole of the sealing-wax can be pulled away, leaving the cork clean and intact.

The sub-committee recently appointed to inquire into the concessions desired by the trade in the matter of duty-free alcohol for manufacturing, have laid their report before the representatives of the Society of Chemical Industry, Drug Club, and Chamber of Commerce, charged with the investigation of this question. The report, with certain recommendations, has been forwarded to the Excise authorities, and the committee have requested an early interview with the last-named body to discuss the matter.

"The steady advance in balsam copaiba during the past few months has attracted attention," says the *O. P. & D. Reporter*, "and there is a prospect of still higher prices in the near future. It appears that the demand has been greater than the supply for several months, and each lot of pure balsam has been bought up as soon as it arrived. Statistics of imports into the States during the past twelve years show that, although the receipts have decreased since 1893, the price has not been affected, because the importation of gurjun balsam has kept it down. In 1893 the importations of 'all other crude balsam not specified' amounted to 22,694 lbs., but in the following year 208,735 lbs. came in, most of which was gurjun." The following are the statistics referred to:—

Year ending June 30	Lbs.	Value
1888.. .. .	131,262	\$43,171
1889.. .. .	163,624	65,103
1890.. .. .	206,240	78,836
1891.. .. .	171,834	63,253
1892.. .. .	206,011	93,483
1893.. .. .	170,077	68,504
1894.. .. .	92,367	25,366
1895.. .. .	87,105	25,312
1896.. .. .	103,239	29,198
1896 (July 1 to December 31)	47,098	14,855

Our Amsterdam correspondent wires that at the Java cinchona-bark auctions, held to-day, 4,850 bales and 494 cases, of a total weight of 483,139 kilos., were offered. The *Manufacturing* barks contained 23,351 kilos. sulphate of quinine, an average content of about 5.26 per cent. Of *Pharmaceutical* barks, only 34,455 kilos. weight were offered, representing 807 kilos. of quinine. At the January auctions the *Manufacturing* barks offered represented 35,608 kilos. of sulphate of quinine, an average of 5.75 per cent., so that on the present occasion there was fully one-third less of quinine in the bark, while the average was considerably lower. To-day there was a good deal of animation at the auctions, 4,886 packages, or about 90 per cent. of the supply selling at an average unit of 2.90c. per half-kilo., against 2.12c. at the January auctions. This shows an advance of fully 35 per cent. The English and American manufacturers bought the equivalent of 5,464 kilos., the Brunswick factory, 4,128; the Mannheim and Amsterdam, 6,981; Frankfort-on-Maine and Stuttgart, 1,995; other manufacturers and druggists, 4,190 kilos. The Auerbach Works did not buy anything at all. The prices paid ranged from 6c. to 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. (equal to 1d. to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.) for *Manufacturing* bark, and from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. (equal to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.) for *Druggists'* bark.

Our New York correspondent wires on Thursday afternoon that prices of Curaçoa *Aloes* are advancing. *Tolu balsam* of good quality is quoted at 48c. per lb., while for *Peruvian* balsam \$1.85c. per lb. is the quotation. *Mandrake-root* is strong at last week's quotations, and *Golden seal* active at 26c. per lb. Both these drugs are very scarce. *Copaiba* balsam is again easier, and offering abundantly in all varieties. *Spermaceti* has again declined 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., and *Newfoundland cod-liver oil* is neglected and extremely weak. Holders would take lower prices.

Our Hamburg correspondent wires on Thursday evening:—*Refined camphor* is quiet, 2.80m. per kilo. being the current quotation. *Tragacanth* is rising for all varieties, and *Lycopodium* has become firmer, 260m. per 100 kilos. being the current price.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—Firm and still tending dearer, especially for liquid varieties, in which a considerable business continues to be done. For 60-per-cent. *Crude* 2s. 4d. per gallon has been paid, while for 75-per-cent. the quotation is from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per gallon. *Crystals* have not changed hands to any large extent, but most of the makers are sold out up to June. The quotations are from 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 8d. per lb. for 39° to 40° C., and from 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 34° to 35° C. Liquid carbolie acid continues in demand at 1s. 1d. per gallon for 95-per-cent. *Cresylic*.

ACID (CITRIC).—Rather quiet at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 13d. per lb. for B.P. on the spot. The shipments of *concentrated lemon* and *Bergamot juice* from Sicily in January amounted to 794 pipes, against 582 pipes in January, 1896. Prices, in spite of this increased activity, have receded somewhat, February shipment being offered at 11l. 17s. 6d. per pipe; f.o.b. *Citrate of lime* is also lower at 12l. 7s. 6d., f.o.b.

ALCOHOL.—Methylated spirit is quoted at from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon, without packing, for large quantities.

ALOES.—There is a somewhat better inquiry for *Cape* aloes, but the bulk of the small supply has apparently passed into second-hand. For really fine bright aloes 22s. per cwt. would probably be paid.

ARSENIC.—Very firmly held. It is doubtful whether 24s. 6d. per cwt. would still be accepted, on the spot, for best white powder, the general quotation being 24s. 9d. to 25s. per cwt. The demand remains excellent, and everything that comes to hand, whether from English or foreign sources, is being quickly bought up.

ASAFCETIDA.—A small business is passing at firm prices.

BALSAM PERU.—Reports in this market are contradictory. Most of the firms specially interested in the drug say that there has been no business this week, and that the current price for genuine balsam is still 8s. per lb. On the other hand, there are some who maintain that a good deal of buying has been going on quietly, and that 9s. would be nearer the mark.

BUCHU.—Some sales of rather dull green round leaves are reported at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., while for good to fine green 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 4d. per lb. is asked. The market is firm.

CAFFEINE.—Is at present almost a dead letter. The alkaloid is quoted at 18s. per lb. in 100-lb. lots and the citrate at 13s. per lb. for similar quantities. There has not been any export business in this article to the States lately.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—During the early part of the week camphor remained quiescent, the nominal prices being: *Japan*, March-April shipment, 105s. per cwt., c.i.f.; *Formosa* ditto, 98s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. A change came over the market on Tuesday evening, when higher cable quotations were received from China. On that day and on Wednesday about 500 piculs Japan camphor changed hands at from 103s. to 105s., c.i.f. terms, for March-April shipment. For *Formosa* camphor, same shipment, 95s. per cwt., c.i.f., was refused. To-day the market is excited, and a large business is said to have taken place. The brokers for the old syndicate (which, by the way, is reported to have been "reconstituted") are named as the principal buyers, but refiners are also said to have purchased largely. For *Japan* camphor as much as 108s. per cwt., c.i.f., March-April shipment, is said to have been paid, but there are no further sellers thereat, and bids of 109s., c.i.f., are reported refused. It is said that there is very little offering from Japan. For *Formosa* camphor 98s. per cwt., c.i.f., is reported to have been paid, while there is nothing below 101s. to 103s. per cwt., c.i.f., available. The market closes extremely firmly, with prospects of still higher figures.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Very firm. In view of the excitement which has just sprung up in crude camphor an advance is not unlikely. English bells are still held in quantities at 1s. 5d. per lb., and for German the quotation is

nominally 1s. 3½d. per lb. for ton lots, but agents would not accept orders without submitting them to their principals first.

CANARY-SEED has been in much better demand lately, and prices are firm, a considerable business being reported in *River Plate* seed at 24s., and in *Turkish* from 27s. to 28s. 6d. per quarter. There are now no sellers of good *Turkish* seed under 29s. per quarter. For *Morocco* seed the present value is from 34s. to 36s. 6d.; for *Turkish* from 28s. to 29s. 6d.; and for *Spanish* from 44s. up to 55s. per quarter.

CARDAMOMS.—A slightly better inquiry is reported, and it is said that in Ceylon the drug is very scarce. Several parcels, however, are being landed at present and will be offered at the next auctions.

COCAINE shows a much firmer tone. The manufacturers have refused to execute orders at a trifle below their official quotations, and report fairly considerable sales at those rates. Crude cocaine is firmer in Hamburg, and an advance in the refined article is looked for. One of the manufacturers yesterday raised his quotation by nominally 4d. per oz. for *Hydrochlorate*, 8s. 10d. per oz. being now his bottom price for large quantities. This only applies to orders on contract, however; new orders would not be accepted by the agent at any price without previous reference to the works. It looks as though an all-round official increase were imminent.

COPPER SULPHATE.—A steady market; the *Anchor* brand is quoted at 20l. per ton, f.o.b. London, by the makers, but second-hand holders would sell at 19l. per ton, f.o.b. The *Macclesfield* price is 19l. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, for prompt, and 19l. 10s. per ton for forward, delivery. Ordinary brands in London, 18l. 15s. per ton.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Tending somewhat easier. On the spot best white *French* crystals are still quoted at 81s. to 82s. per cwt., and powder at 83s. to 84s., but from Bordeaux the quotation for white crystals is 76s. per cwt., f.o.b.

CUBEBS.—The recent sales which have taken place in Amsterdam are said to amount to about 1,500 bags in the aggregate. The London market is firm but without further improvement in price, 25s. per cwt. being asked for ordinary very stinky, and from 29s. to 30s. for good bright berries.

ERGOT OF RYE.—A slightly better tone prevails on the market, wormy *Spanish* ergot being quoted at 6d. per lb., while for sound *Russian* 5½d. per lb., c.i.f., is the quotation.

GALANGAL.—There has been another arrival of 150 bags galangal from Hong Kong.

GALLS.—*Chinese* galls keep firm, 63s. to 64s. per cwt. being the spot quotation for galls of usual shape. For arrival 58s. to 58s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., is asked for *Chinese*, and 56s. to 57s. per cwt., c.i.f., for *Japanese* galls. The total exports from China last year amounted to 22,620 piculs, of which 10,365 were consigned to Antwerp, 5,752 to Hamburg and Bremen, 3,129 to London, 1,646 to Hong Kong, 1,478 to New York, and the remainder to France. The demand for *Persian* galls has fallen off somewhat lately, but all kinds are firmly held, green being specially scarce. Small sales of this variety have been made at high rates. The quotations run from 42s. 6d. to 46s. for ordinary to good. Blue *Persian* sold at 50s. for good quality. *Smyrna* galls are also firmer.

GENTIAN.—Business has been done in good to fine quality on the spot at from 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per cwt. recently. Sliced root is held on the spot at 32s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt. For ordinary root the quotation is from 25s. to 26s. 6d. per cwt., f.o.b., according to quality.

GLYCERINE.—Crude *Glycerine* is rather firmer. The English manufacturers appear to have sold almost the whole of their production up to the end of the year, and the large French makers are holding back, and refuse to sell at the low official quotations that have recently been given. In double-distilled glycerine there is no alteration. The German manufacturers' quotations range from 64s. up to 70s. for double-distilled s.g. 1.260. The English makers' prices are unchanged.

GUM ACACIA.—In *East Indian* gums there has been very little trade last week. Good pale *Ghatti* is held for 45s. to 48s.; ordinary brown at 28s. 6d. to 30s.; fair pale olibanum-scented *Aden*, 50s. per cwt. The demand for *Persian* gum continues, but there is little offering at present,

fine qualities being specially scarce. The quotations run from 20s. to 23s. for fine pale picked; 17s. to 19s. for reddish mixed ditto; 13s. to 16s. 6d. for sorts; 12s. to 17s. for siftings; and 8s. to 11s. per cwt. for blocky. Several parcels have recently come to hand, but they are not yet on the market. The deliveries of gum last week were very large, especially for export. *Karachi* and *Amrad* varieties are said to be scarce in India, and held for high prices. In *Soudan* sorts a fair amount of business has been transacted, and the market is rather firmer, although prices up to the present show no alteration, so far as good qualities go. Common grades are described as a little dearer, at from 62s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—A quiet market, business being principally in medium and low grades, which have changed hands at steady prices. The better qualities are neglected at 13l. 10s. to 14l. 5s. for good to fine first; 11l. 15s. to 13l. for seconds, and 10l. to 11l. for *Persian* thirds. *Smyrna* tragacanth slow of sale.

HONEY.—The *Glen Doon* has just brought an arrival of 400 cases from San Francisco.

IPECACUANHA.—The *King Edgar* has brought a consignment of 60 bales *Rio* root from Buenos Ayres.

KINO.—Fine *Cochin* kino has become very scarce. Small lots of a few lbs. have changed hands up to 15s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, and even more would now be paid.

LOOFAS.—A parcel of loofahs of fair quality, but rather dark in colour and unsorted sizes, was recently imported into London from the North Coast of South America. The experiment is not likely to lead to the establishment of regular trade connections in this line of business, for the lot has realised only 50s. per bale, which was not sufficient to cover the expenses.

MENTHOL.—Some sales were made last week at 6s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, but this week the quotations are higher, 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., being generally asked for arrival, and 7s. per lb. on the spot.

MORPHIA.—Early this week the English manufacturers reduced their quotation for morphia by 3d. per oz., the bottom price for powder being now 4s. 9d., for crystals 4s. 11d. per lb. The quotation for *Codeia* has not been altered—in fact this alkaloid is extremely firm at the last quotations, which range from 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. per oz., according to quantity. Under No. 8,279 the colour-works of F. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, have made application for a German patent for the manufacture of codeia.

MUSK.—Firmly held, but, so far as can be ascertained, without much business. For finest blue first pile *Tonquin* pods 90s. per oz. is asked, and 70s. per oz. for good old-fashioned first pile.

MYRRH.—A quiet market. Privately sales have been made lately at from 5l. to 5l. 5s. per cwt. for good picked, and 50s. for good *Aden* sorts. Everything offered at last week's auctions was bought in.

OIL (CASTOR).—Firm. First *Calcutta* oil is held for 4½d. seconds for 3½d. per lb. on the spot. Mail reports from India indicate that the supply of all kinds of oil and seed remains very small. Prices are extremely firm, although the local demand is not large, and export business remains restricted by the high rates quoted. There is no prospect of any decline until the seed supply increases. *Italian* medicinal firmly held at 41s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and from 40s. to 41s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—The market remains weak, although it is reported that the fishing is proceeding very slowly only, and that there is but little new season's oil offering. Many holders do not care to quote at present, but the following quotations relating to *J.R.H.* and *Isdahl's* brands may be taken as fairly representative:—Old non-congealing on the spot, 85s.; new ditto, 100s. New for March shipment, 90s. per barrel, c.i.f. terms. *Newfoundland* oil is more or less nominal; the last quotation was 4s. 6d. per gallon, for fine quality, but no sales could now be had at that figure.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Star-anise* oil is firm; sales have been made at 6s. 10d. to 7s. per lb. on the spot, but the last-named figure is generally quoted now. To arrive it is possible to buy at 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. terms, March-May shipment;

Cassia oil fairly steady. On the spot, 7s. 6d. per lb. is now asked for 70-75 per cent. oil, while for arrival 5s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f. is asked by the importers for the same quality, but in second hands there are sellers at 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. There has been an arrival of 70 cases star-anise oil this week, and one or two parcels of cassia oil have also come to hand. *Citronella oil* quiet, at 1s. 2d. per lb. in drums, and 1s. 2½d. per lb. in tins on the spot. For arrival, the nearest quotation is 12½d. per lb., c.i.f., for drums. *Leonograss oil* unaltered at 2½d. per oz. on the spot. American *Peppermint oil* remains dull. HGH brand has been sold at 7s. per lb. on the spot, and at 6s. 10½d. per lb. for arrival. For Japanese oil (dementholised) 3s. per lb. is now required on the spot, and 2s. 11½d. per lb., c.i.f., for March-May shipment.

OPIMUM.—With the exception of a few cases of druggists' opium of fine quality, for which up to 9s. per lb. has been paid, scarcely any business in Turkish opium is reported this week. The prices remain from 11s. up to 12s. 9d. per lb. for ordinary to good soft-shipping; 8s. 6d. to 9s. for fine druggists'; and 8s. to 8s. 3d. for second ditto. The market for *Persian opium* remains strong, but lately there has been little business. Best grades are held at from 10s. to 10s. 3d.; medium to good, 9s. to 9s. 6d.; and ordinary at from 7s. to 8s. 6d. per lb.

PODOPHYLLIN.—Extremely dull of sale. There are sellers of B.P. quality at 13s. 6d. to 14s. per lb., and of insoluble podophyllin at 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb.; but buyers cannot be found.

QUICKSILVER very firmly held at 6l. 17s. 6d. per bottle from the importers, and 6l. 16s. 6d. in second-hand. Last week there were heavy arrivals, and these probably caused the postponement of the advance which seemed imminent.

QUININE.—On Monday there was an inquiry on the market for 20,000 oz. *German bulk quinine*. The offer was submitted to the manufacturers by their agents here, but the answer came that they "had none to sell at present," which means that they do not care to make further contracts at the current low quotations. During the recent drop in quinine several lots are said to have been sold on the New York market at 14c. per oz., and a sale of 10,000 oz. is reported to have been made at 13½c. net cash, although this price is questioned by some parties. The pill-makers were large buyers at about 14c. The possibility of a duty of 5c. per oz. is said to have influenced the market to some extent.

RHUBARB is extremely firm, especially for fine descriptions. The better grades of *Shensi* are absolutely wanting, and in fact any descriptions of good quality would bring an advance over the recent rates. There has been an arrival of 21 cases this week by the *Sunda* from Shanghai, and most of this will be offered for sale next Thursday. Since last auctions there has been some business in *High-dried* root, at prices ranging from 11½d. per lb. for small to medium slightly wormy up to 1s. 3d. per lb. for good sound bold flat *High-dried*.

SAFFRON.—The tendency is generally easier, although no official decline in price has yet been made. Finest picked *Valencia saffron* is quoted, according to holder, at from 43s. to 46s. per lb.; good to fine *French*, at from 38s. to 42s. per lb.; and *Alicante*, at 25s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt. There is a fair quantity in second-hand, and for the present no one seems anxious to buy.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals this week consist of 16 packages from New Orleans and 10 from New York.

SEEDS (VARIOUS).—*Anise* is low in price, and supplies of all varieties are plentiful. *Russian* is quoted at 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. for fair quality. The general run of *Spanish* seed is rather poor. *Fennugreek* is in demand at 10s. per cwt. for good *Morocco*. *Mogador coriander* is quoted at 7s. 6d. to 8s. per cwt. *Caraway* seed slow of sale, at 20s. to 22s. for fair to good quality *Dutch*; ordinary seed for grinding may be had at 18s. per cwt. *Hemp* seed quiet, at 27s. to 29s. for good to fine bold *Chilian*, and 24s. to 24s. 6d. per 336 lbs. for *Russian*.

SENNA.—There is now a considerable supply of *Alexandrian senna*, which is rather difficult to move. Siftings have sold at from 3½d. to 4½d. per lb., according to quality, ordinary *Mecca* sorts at 3d. per lb. Pods are rather scarce, and

nominally the price is from 6d. to 8d.; while for broken to fine picked green leaf price runs from 6½d. up to 1s. per lb.

SHELLAC.—At the close of last week prices sagged a little; on the spot very little business was reported, but for arrival 200 cases TN orange, March-May steamer, sold at 70s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms. On Saturday lower offers came from Calcutta for this position, and they weakened the market; a sale of 100 cases being reported at 69s. per cwt. c.i.f. The speculative market is quiet, with little business; 74s. per cwt. has been paid for 100 cases second *Orange*, TN, June delivery. At auction on Tuesday the tone was very dull, and of 1,608 cases offered (mostly second orange) only 388 cases sold, at a decline commencing at 1s. and finishing at 3s. per cwt. on the last sale rates for second *Orange*. No AC *Garnet* lac was offered, and of *Button* lac there was only a small supply, of which a portion sold at easier rates. The following prices were paid: Second *Orange*, fine pale curly, 83s.; fair bright broken pale, 74s. to 75s.; red to good bright livery, 71s. to 73s.; ordinary fair to reddish livery, 66s. to 70s.; hard block, 62s. to 65s.; fair red *Calcutta* worked 65s. to 67s. per cwt. *Button*, dark to fair mixed thirds, 62s. to 63s. per cwt. Since the auctions there has been a steady demand on the spot, about 300 cases second orange having changed hands on the basis of the auction prices. For March-May steamer shipment the quotation remains 69s. per cwt., c.i.f., for TN orange.

SPICES.—On Monday 180 barrels *St. Vincent arrowroot* sold privately at 1½d. to 2d. per lb. At auction 281 tins sold without reserve at 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb. *Chillies* are again dearer; fair red, slightly stalky, Zanzibar sold at 35s. per cwt. Coarse red broken Padang *Cassia vera* quill sold at 23s. per cwt. *Cassia lignea* is firmly held at a slight advance over last week. There are no sellers of good quill below 42s. 6d. to 43s. per cwt. For arrival 39s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., is quoted, and for broken 19s. per cwt. *Mace* is firmly held. *Nutmegs* are quiet. *Cinnamon*: At the quarterly auctions of *Ceylon cinnamon*, only 1,248 bales were offered. The demand was very good, and, with strong competition, 1,190 packages found buyers, at an advance of ½d. per lb. on ordinary grades, and at firm to full prices on medium to fine qualities. The following prices were paid:—Worked, good to superior firsts, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.; ditto seconds, 11½d. to 1s. 5d.; ditto thirds, 10½d. to 1s. 4d.; ditto fourths, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Unworked firsts, 10½d. to 1s. 1d.; seconds, 11d. to 1s.; thirds, 10d. to 11½d.; fourths and very common coarse, from 7½d. to 10d. per lb. Coarse *Ceylon* chips sold at 3½d. per lb.; broken quill at 8d. to 10d. per lb. Zanzibar *Cloves* were easier at auction, the good bright quality selling at 2½d. per lb. Privately the market is somewhat quieter. *Pimento* steady, none was sold at auction. Jamaica *Ginger* is from 1s. to 3s. per cwt. dearer; 101 barrels sold at auction, small, lean, and dull, 65s. 6d. to 70s.; mixed Rhatoon, 60s. per cwt. Cochin *Ginger* quiet; common small rough and ends to fair lined rough sold at auction at 26s. to 36s. per cwt. Singapore *Black pepper* continues in excellent demand on the spot; considerable quantities have changed hands privately this week at from 2½d. to 3d. per lb. for fair quality. *White Penang* pepper is firmer on the spot, and the demand has again improved. A considerable business has been transacted January-March steamer, at 4½d. to 4¾d.; March-May steamer shipment at 4¾d. to 4½d. per lb. On the spot over thirty tons have changed hands at 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb. Singapore pepper firm; March-May steamer has sold freely at 4½d. to 5d. per lb., and the last-named price has also been paid for April-June steamer shipment.

STAR ANISE.—Quiet. There is but little genuine *Chinese* seed on the spot, 95s. to 100s. per cwt. being the nominal quotation. For arrival, the prices ran from 76s. 6d. up to 85s. per cwt., c.i.f., according to holder.

SULPHUR.—Very firmly held and in good demand; foreign flowers at 6l. 5s., ditto roll at 5l. 17s. 6d. per ton.

TARAXACUM-ROOT is extremely scarce. Business has been done in ordinary quality at 29s. per cwt., c.i.f., to arrive, and in good cut root at 36s. per cwt., c.i.f.

TURMERIC.—Last week the market closed with a very firm tone, from 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt. being the closing quotation for *Bengal* root. A fair business was reported in good

bright *Madras* finger at 13s. 6d. per cwt., and in *Chinese* bulb and finger mixed at 9s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt. This week from 10s. 9d. to 11s. per cwt. has been paid for fair *Malabar* kind. Good to fine *Madras* finger is very scarce. At Tuesday's auctions only a few lots of *Bengal* and *Japan* turmeric were offered, of which the bulk was bought in.

VANILLA.—The result of last Friday's auctions, as generally expected, was again in favour of sellers, a supply of 380 tins (mostly *Scydhelles*) finding ready buyers at full prices for fine grades, an advance of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for short and medium lengths, and an advance of 2s. to 3s. per lb. on ordinary brown beans. Altogether 357 tins were sold at the following prices:—*Scydhelles*, 6½ to 8½ inches, good appearance, 26s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.; 5 to 6½ inches, 24s. to 26s. 6d.; 3 to 5 inches, 22s. to 25s. 6d.; brown and dull, 4 to 6½ inches, 18s. to 22s. per lb. *Mauritius*, good aroma and colour, 7½ to 8 inches, 28s. to 29s.; 5 to 7½ inches, 24s. 6d. to 28s. per lb. *Bourbon*, fine brown colour and fair aroma, 3½ to 6 inches, 18s. to 18s. 6d. per lb. It is reported that 17s. per lb. has been paid for good *Tahiti* vanilla.

WAX (JAPAN).—Quiet, at from 38s. to 40s. per cwt. for yellowish to good pale squares. For arrival, 36s. c.i.f. is the current quotation.

The Market in Heavy Chemicals.

The quieter demand for heavy chemicals lately noted continues, and neither on the Clyde nor on the Tyne, is business very active. At the same time there are fair inquiries in the market for early shipment. *Sulphate of ammonia* is steadier. Beckton terms prompt, 7l. 12s. 6d.; Beckton May–August, 7l. 10s.; Hull and London, 7l. 15s.; Leith, 7l. 15s. to 7l. 16s. 3d. Exports from Leith last week amounted to 1,296 tons. *Bleaching-powder* continues very firm, in spite of the diminution in exports. *Caustic soda* weak. *Sulphate of copper* firm. *Benzols* slightly easier, and quotations are somewhat lower: 90-per-cent. prompt, 3s. to 3s. 1d.; March–June delivery, 3s.; 50-per-cent. prompt, 2s. 9d.; forward, 2s. 8d. *Cream of tartar* easier. *Chloride of barium* meets with better demand, and prices are firmer. Other barium products steady. A good business is passing in green *Copperas*, both best Lancashire and Welsh makes, and prices are firm. Yellow *Prussiate of potash* continues in good request, but *Chlorate of potash* is dull. *Bichromates of potash and soda* in brisk demand. *Hypsulphite of soda* firm. *Chlorate of soda* quiet. White powdered *Arsenic* firmer, 25l. 15s. to 26l. *Carbolic acids* firm. *Naphthas* unchanged. Brown *Acetate of lime* slightly easier. *Borax*, crystals and powder, dull. *Silicates of soda* in request. *Soda crystals and Salteake* firm. *Sulphate of soda*, refined, quiet. *Carbonate of ammonia* steady.

The Liverpool Drug-market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on February 24, says that during the week there has been considerable business in *Kola-nuts*. Sales of good sound have been effected at 4d. per lb., and now stocks are much reduced. *Castor oil* has experienced a continuance of the upward movement, but at the moment it seems to have ceased: Good seconds *Calcutta* are still available at 3d. per lb.; first-pressure *French* offers at the same figure, or a shade less; good seconds *Madras* 3¼d.; and *Bombay* 2¾d. per lb. *Canaryseed*, after a long period of stagnation during the past few days, has shown signs of a reaction from the late low prices, and after several hundred bags changed hands at 27s. to 28s. per quarter 30s. has been paid for good *Turkish* seed, and there is every indication of a still further rise in the near future. *Cream of tartar* is quotably unchanged; 81s. to 82s. per cwt. would buy first white without guarantee as to the percentage of bitartrate of potassium. *Sulphate of copper* is easier; 18s. 9d. per cwt. is quoted by some holders. *Fenugreek-seed* is offering at 8s. 6d. per cwt. for *Alexandrian*, with comparatively small stocks. In *Acacia gums*, *Soudan* sorts have met with a little more inquiry, and a moderate business has been done at prices rather favouring buyers. Medium grades are firmly held, and a few tons of *Brazilian* sold at an advance on late rates. In *Honey* there is more animation, and 200 kegs of *Chilian* honey, pile X., have been sold at 26s. 3d. per cwt. *Californian* is well held, especially the better grades. *Chilian beeswax* is in better request; several parcels have changed hands at 6l. 15s. to 7l. 10s. per cwt., according

to quality. 27 bales of *Scammony-root* were offered at auction, but met with no bids; 27s. 6d. per cwt. was asked by the importers. Sales of fine *Sierra Leone chillies* have been effected at 35s. per cwt., and of common at 22s. 6d. per cwt. In *African Ginger* a nominal business in new crop has been passing at 20s. to 21s. per cwt.

The Hamburg Drug-market.

Our Hamburg correspondent writes on February 23:—“Our drug-market shows very few changes since last week. Business in general is quiet. *Antimony* is almost unchanged at 36m. to 37m. per 100 kilos. Japanese isinglass (*Agar-agar*) steady at 270m. to 280m. per 100 kilos. *Arsenic* unchanged, but firm, with good demand. *Citric acid* unchanged at 241m. to 242m. *Tartaric acid* steady at 225m. to 240m. per 100 kilos. *Balsam copaiba* is firmer, genuine *Maracaibo* quoted 4m. to 4.10m. per kilo. *Balsam Peru* very much firmer. Large quantities have been sold for export, and to-day's quotation is 20m. to 21m. per kilo. *Balsam tolu* unchanged at 4¼m. per kilo. *Borax (refined)* is held here at 40m. per 100 kilos.; refined *English*, forward delivery, is quoted at 34m. for crystals, 35½m. for powder, per 100 kilos. *Campbor (refined)* is quiet; prices vary from 280m. to 285m. per 100 kilos., with only little business. *Cassia lignea* shows a strong market. New crop is quoted at 78m. to 79m., old crop, 84m. to 86m. per 100 kilos. *Cinnamon* also very firm and dearer; cinnamon-chips have sold at the parity of 2½d. for shipment. *Ergot of rye* unchanged at 95m. to 100m. per 100 kilos. *Coca-leaves* are quoted 120m. to 130m. per 100 kilos.; some 600 bales have changed hands last week. *Honey* is steady; *Chilian*, pile II. and III., is held for shipment 20.75m. to 21m. per 50 kilos., but there is little offering at present. *Gentian-root* is unchanged at 52m. to 55m. per 100 kilos. *Galangal*, 44m. to 45m. per 100 kilos. *Russian anise* is quiet at 26½m. to 27m. per 100 kilos. *Star-anise* is unchanged at 175m. per 100 kilos. *Lycopodium* firm and dearer at 255m. to 260m. per 100 kilos. *Spermaceti* quiet at 318m. to 320m. per 100 kilos. *Peppermint oil* quiet—HGH, 6½m. to 6¾m.; Todd, 6½m. to 6¾m. per lb. Japanese peppermint oil is quoted 6½m. per kilo. *Menthol*, 14½m. to 15m. per kilo. *Star-anise oil* very quiet at 15¼m. to 15½m. per kilo. *Citronella oil* unchanged at 2.60m. to 2.65m. per kilo. *Cananga oil* is quoted 17m. to 18m. per bottle. *Castor oil* firm; *French* oil of first pressing is held on the spot at 62m., forward delivery 61m. per 100 kilos. *Cod-liver oil* dull; non-congealing oil was sold at 95m. per barrel, and probably less will be accepted. Newfoundland white *Seal oil* is quiet at 50m. in oak barrels of 100 kilos. each. *Rape oil* quiet at 57m. per 100 kilos. in barrels (duty free).”

The Smyrna and Constantinople Opium Markets.

Our Constantinople correspondent writes on February 18: “Contrary to general expectations opium has been quietly sagging, and values have now touched the parity of 8s. per lb. for druggist grades. Since the commencement of the month 62 cases have changed hands. Apparently *Smyrna* still has large American buying orders, though at a trifle below to-day's parity. The new crop is progressing very favourably; in fact, a trifle too much so from an opium-holder's point of view.”

Our *Smyrna* correspondent writes on February 12:—“It is now clear that the American buyers are anxious to buy up all the opium available in our market, and at the same time the owners are generally eager to dispose of all they have to the last case. Under these circumstances it is likely that further large sales will shortly be made. It is a remarkable fact that all the sales throughout the past two months have been at very steady prices. This week buying has continued, and about 160 cases have changed hands at a parity of 8s. 5d. to 8s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b., for *tale quale* opium of all kinds. The market shows no alteration whatever, the arrivals since the beginning of last season amounting to 2,260 cases, against 3,486 at the corresponding time of last year.”

PATENT MEDICINES were advertised in England as long ago as 1660. In that year a P.M. man made for the “publick good famous lozenges or pectorals, approved for the cure of consumption, coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, hoarseness, and shortness of breath.”



In writing letters for publication, correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.

Notice to Correspondents.

Advertising Ideas.

SIR,—Probably those who are interested will the better follow this discussion if the arguments for and against be answered while they are fresh in the memory of your readers. With your permission I will briefly notice the correspondence in to-day's issue, occasioned by my letter of last week.

Mr. Rogers justifies everything being done for the success of any agency or depôt. After "everything" I would insert "that is fair and business-like," to quote Messrs. Lanc & Foot. Mr. Rogers says that the daily orders he receives from neighbouring chemists prove that Messrs. Oppenheimer's system has no prejudicial effect upon the business of his neighbours. I think it only proves that in some cases—probably the great majority—Messrs. Oppenheimer's endeavours prove abortive.

Messrs. Lane & Foot's "facts in the case" have nothing to do with the case; not one of them touches the case at all. They say that the depôt is entitled to benefit for being "abreast of the times." His position as agent or depôt does not necessarily imply that the chemist is abreast of the times; chemists who are abreast of the times are not limited in number to one in each town or district.

Your anonymous correspondents tell us they have had prescriptions that otherwise would not have come their way. Exactly so; and Mr. Henry, speaking from the other side, tells us of prescriptions, which otherwise would have found their way to his dispensing-counter, being sent elsewhere. Your correspondents say that other friends had the same opportunity, but that they did not accept the biscuit while it was offered. I am not sure that this is a fair statement; there is nothing to prove that one or more of their immediate neighbours did not respond to Messrs. Oppenheimer's invitation before the depôt for the district was appointed. But this is beside the question. Manufacturers are entitled to appoint as agents whom they please, and I would suggest that defenders of the system apply themselves only to what is attacked. So far as my letter goes, the one point in "Our Policy of Co-operation" of which I complain is the endeavour to divert business in a town or district into one establishment. That the firm's endeavours in this direction are in some measure successful is proved by the evidence of him whose business is thereby helped, as well as of him whose business is hindered.

I am, &c.,

Edinburgh, February 20.

J. A. FORRETT.

SIR,—I have read with considerable interest the correspondence of the past two weeks under the above heading.

The establishing by Messrs. Oppenheimer of depôts for the supply of their products may be all right enough, but it is not all right when they advise physicians, both by letter and personal call, that full supplies of their preparations can only be had at such establishment. Is it not sufficient for them that the physician orders their products at all, allowing any chemist to hand over (for it is not dispensing) whatever is wanted, rather than they should estrange their "friends in the trade" by such unpalatable conduct? I have no sympathy with such ways of doing business, and I don't think it will improve Messrs. Oppenheimer's business one bit. It may improve the business of the proprietor of the depôt, but not by the sale of their goods. Might I be allowed to remind Messrs. Oppenheimer that one chemist cannot do all the trade of a town or district, even in palatinoids, and that by adopting such tactics as have been referred to, they are doing the very best thing possible to destroy the "policy of co-operation" which they seem so anxious to secure. Personally

I stock a fair quantity of Messrs. Oppenheimer's products, but I am not a depôt, nor have I any intention of becoming one; but it is manifestly unfair that the physician should be induced to send to a special establishment for the supply of articles which can be obtained anywhere. Such treatment can be successfully resented, and I would not hesitate to attempt it.

Yours, &c.,

Glasgow, February 23.

WILLIAM L. CURRIE.

SIR,—It is quite refreshing to read Mr. F. A. Rogers' view of how a head depôt and agency should be conducted. I am in the habit of using my pharmacy as a depôt for my own "fine pharmaceutical products" only, and back my own against all comers; but I am open to conviction, and candidly admit that I have not the advantage that he has, of "living under the shadow of an historic house." I am, therefore, curious to know whether he does his utmost to impress the medical practitioners whom he visits to bring these preparations under their notice, that it is not necessary for them to direct their patients to his establishment, or any other respectable chemist, as they can obtain them quite as well and cheaper at the "draper opposite; that they are all the same quality 'finest drugs on earth'; our price, 3s.; store price, 2s. 6d.," wherever obtained. I fail to see how he does his best for his agency if he does not. I am confident that no one will begrudge the advantages and remunerations Messrs. Lane & Foot derive from their agencies. I take it for granted that they would sell something of their own putting up under pressure.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.,

L. L. DAVID. (55/63.)

February 24.

London Dock Charges.

SIR,—You have frequently commented in your columns upon the London Dock Company's charges upon drugs, &c. We enclose you an account from the L. & E. I. Docks Joint-committee, which charges us no less than 2s. 7d. for drawing a 1-oz. sample of peppermint oil from a shipment landed here. The same small service would be done at Glasgow at about one-third the amount. Comment is superfluous.

Yours truly,

127 Fenchurch Street, E.C., HOLLINGSHURST & Co.
February 24.

[The account referred to is one relating to 10 cases of peppermint oil. The Docks charge 15s. for "landing" these—at the rate of 1s. 6d. a case. One case was opened for inspection of the Customs, and one tin therein "unsoldered and resoldered." For this service eighteenpence is charged. A sample of the oil was drawn, and the charge for this was 2s. 7d. In the account this charge is sub-divided in the following curious manner:—

"Opening and nailing down"	8d.
"Sampling"	6d.
"Resoldering"	5d.
"Phial and cork supplied"	3d.
"Forwarding"	9d.

It is not uncharitable to suppose that the service is so long drawn out because the charge of 2s. 7d. in a lump sum would have been too extravagant. The whole account, including a threepenny warrant-stamp, comes to 19s. 4d., for a service which would have been well paid at one-third of that price. Nothing is charged for making out the bill.

—ED. C. & D.]

The Midlands and the Benevolent Fund.

SIR,—For some little time the question of how best to celebrate this glorious reign of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, with special reference to the Benevolent Fund, has been engaging the attention of my brother local and divisional secretaries in the Midlands, and it is thought that the annual supper (held in May) of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association should be altered to a Benevolent Fund dinner, to which ladies be invited to be present. A special meeting of the Council is to be held at an early date to consider the matter. In the meantime, we shall be glad if the wholesale houses and those gentlemen in the district who propose to give a special subscription or donation will com-

municate their views to Mr. F. J. Gibson (President), Wolverhampton, or to

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES THOMPSON.
Local Secretary, Birmingham.

Riga Balsam.

SIR,—Please correct statement that when this is asked for in Scotland tr. benzoin. co. is given. In this neighbourhood we import the two kinds direct from Riga; with duty it costs us about 32s. per gallon; shall be glad to send you a sample to compare the difference of the genuine and tr. benz. co.

Yours truly,

Arbroath, February 23.

JAMES JACK.

[It is quite exceptional to give the genuine balsam when 2d. worth or so is asked for, which was our correspondent's question, and the point of our reply. Compare our DIARY, page 264. Chemists in most of the ports on the east coast of Scotland generally have a stock of the true balsam; indeed, in the old days seamen used to do quite a business in it, but they were not as careful as Mr. Jack about the duty. It would be interesting to know if the sale of the genuine balsam is at all general. Would those who sell it and not tr. benzoin. co., when small quantities are asked for, drop us postcards mentioning the fact?—Ed. C. & D.]

Menthol for Toothache.

SIR,—Gratitude for help received from your valuable periodical compels me to write, *re* toothache. I am much surprised no mention is made of menthol as a toothache-remedy. I have found it very serviceable, and far before carbolic acid, cloves, chloroform, or tr. opii. I have relieved many who have visited my shop raging with toothache with menthol. My method is to prepare a solution:—

						Oz.
S.V.R.	..	..	..	..	..	7
Menthol	..	..	..	..	..	1

Apply to the temple, down the cheek to the tooth externally.

I usually paint with a camel-hair mop. This induces a copious flow of tears, and in a few minutes the pain ceases. This is far preferable to the remedies mentioned in your article, and does not blister the mucous membrane or tongue if used internally, and is non-poisonous.

I put it up in 2-oz. bottles, price 6d.

Yours truly,

GRATITUDE. (53/60.)

Acetylene.

SIR,—I have seen several paragraphs in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST drawing attention to the dangers arising from using acetylene-gas. Last week I saw it burning in a shop in London, the proprietor of which told me he had it burning for over three months, and has found it most successful. He has the apparatus in the shop, and charged it while I was there. The cost is less than coal-gas at 2s. 9d. per 1,000 feet. With these facts before me, I cannot understand where the risk from explosion or poisoning comes in. I have thought of going in for the new gas myself, but have been deterred by warning paragraphs in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and other papers.

CARBOY. (55/41.)

[Our correspondent does not put our view of it quite correctly. He seems inclined to say, from the experience of his friend, that there is no danger in the use of acetylene. It is such statements that we have deliberately challenged, by pointing out certain circumstances in which acetylene is dangerous, and also recording a few of the deaths which have resulted from the explosion of acetylene. We do not say that because explosions have happened acetylene should be tabooed; quite the contrary. We want to know all about it, its good points as well as the bad, for there is no gas or other flame which gives such a beautiful light as acetylene. We may also call "Carboy's" attention to the order which the Home Secretary has issued regarding calcium carbide. That, we consider, is ample justification of our repeated notes on this subject, and we simply suggest that those who

use calcium carbide and acetylene should acquaint themselves with the conditions in which it becomes dangerous.—Ed. C. & D.]

"Bromine Value *r.* Safe and Unsafe Mineral Oils."

SIR,—In the summary of your issue of to-day you say "The recent Hehner-Lewkowitsch controversy has given rise to an amusing incident at the Manchester Section of the Society of Chemical Industry (p. 267)." Your informant has evidently communicated what he would like to have been the case. Permit me to state what actually occurred.

In accordance with our rules the first half hour of our meeting is devoted to the discussion of any matters of interest to the Society, from 7 to 7.30 P.M. I desired to call attention to the fact that a paper had been published in the *Journal* for December which was not read, the author not being present, while a valuable paper, given at great length, and afterwards discussed, which appeared in the newspapers next day was not even mentioned. This was made worse by the paper printed (not read) having given personal offence to a worthy member of our Society at London. I then called attention to the report of the London meeting in your issue of January 23. When the Chairman read the extract from your paper there was only one person laughed, and his expression was painful to witness. In neither instance did I mention the subject of the paper, or authors' names, only dealing with the case on principle. I may, however, here add that in Manchester we have our own ideas about the suppression of Dr. Stevenson Macadam's paper (*C. & D.*, December 12, page 850), which has not appeared in our *Journal* for January. Following the Secretary's reply to Dr. Bowman that the "Bromine Value Notes" were not read through lack of time, I called the Chairman's attention to the fact that previous to Dr. Macadam reading his paper the Secretary announced to the meeting that owing to an important engagement Dr. Lewkowitsch would not be present, and that his paper would not be read. In view of these facts you can imagine the surprise of many fellow members and myself at what has been published. I have always looked on your journal as an advocate of good English fair play, and being an old subscriber am trying to set you right.

I remain, yours faithfully,

33 Clarendon Road, A. ERNEST POWELL.
Whalley Range, Manchester, February 13.

[We do not insert this as a correction, but as a supplement to our correspondent's graphic note on the matter.—Ed. C. & D.]

Costumes for Lady Pharmacists.

SIR,—In answer to "Costume's" query, I have always found that light blue silk is the best for preventing stains, grease-marks, &c., showing. It does not catch the dust or disarrange stray papers—for this reason, that where a lady is there is no dust. A neat black apron edged with lace (green preferably) is the most serviceable, and matches well. Honiton lace-trimmings set off the dress to the best advantage, and never catch in drawer-knobs.

W. H. T. (48/15.)

DISPENSING NOTES.

This section is intended for the elucidation of dispensing difficulties. Subscribers and their employes may contribute to it, criticising any of the following notes or contributing notes on prescriptions which they have found to be of unusual interest.

A Cocaine-and-silver Paint.

SIR,—I should be glad to know the correct way to send out the following prescription:—

Argent. nit.	..	..	..	..	gr. x.
Cocain. hyd.	..	..	..	..	gr. xx.
Aq. dest. ad ..	..	..	..	..	3j.

The paint for the throat.

A. A. (47/8.)

[This is exactly one of those cases in which the pharmacist should use his skill and knowledge to the advantage of

the patient. It would be ridiculous to dispense the prescription as it stands, as the silver would be precipitated as chloride. Proceed as follows:—Dissolve 21 grs. cocaine salt in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of distilled water contained in a conical glass, and add solution of ammonia drop by drop, stirring all the time, until the ammonia odour is just faint. Collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash with distilled water. Dissolve the precipitate in sufficient dilute nitric acid and water, and add the silver salt *sec. art.* It is possible to do all this in the course of ten minutes if the nitrate of cocaine is not available.]

A Quinine-mixture.

SIR,—Is it possible to turn out the following mixture satisfactorily?—

Sod. benzoat.	..	..	..	..	gr. 144
Liq. strychnie	..	..	..	..	℥ 48
Tr. quini.	..	..	..	..	℥ss.
Glycerini pur.	..	..	..	..	℥j.
Infus. aurant. ad	..	..	..	..	℥vj.

M. Ft. mist.

Sig.: ℥ss. in ℥ss. water, at 11 and 4 P.M.

Benzoate of quinine is thrown out and deposits at the bottom of the bottle on standing a short time.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE. (50/57.)

A Borax-solution.

SIR,—I have had the following prescription to dispense several times, and it has caused a lot of trouble by bursting the bottle. Although I made it and allowed it to stand for two days in an open vessel for the effervescence to pass off, as soon as it had been bottled for a short time it blew the bottle to bits. I should be glad to know the best way to dispense and send out same:—

Sod. bibor.	..	..	..	..	℥ss.
Sod. bicarb.	..	..	..	..	℥ss.
Glycerini	..	..	..	..	℥j.
Ac. carbol. liq.	..	..	..	..	℥ij.
Aq. rosæ ad	..	..	..	..	℥vj.

M.

Yours truly,

DISPENSER. (47/52.)

[This is to be expected. Glycerine slowly reacts with borax, liberating boric acid, which combines with the bicarbonate, liberating carbonic-acid gas. Mix the borax with the glycerine and 2 oz. of water, heat, and add the bicarbonate, stirring until effervescence ceases. Then add the carbolic acid, and make up.]

Tragacanth and Bismuth.

SIR,—I beg to submit to your notice the following prescription, which has caused me trouble:—

Bismuth. subnit.	..	..	..	..	℥ij.
Liq. strychn. hyd.	..	..	..	..	℥xij.
P. tragac. co.	..	..	..	..	q.s.
Aque chlorof. ad	..	..	..	..	℥vj.

It was first prepared by rubbing the bismuth down in a mortar with P. tragac. co. ℥j. The mixture seemed all right for a time, but after standing a little the powders clogged together into a jelly-like mass, which could not be uniformly diffused through the mixture by shaking. It was prepared a second time with mucil. tragac. ℥j., but with the same results. I have forwarded for your inspection a bottle of each. I should add that I sent out the mixture prepared as follows, by which the difficulty was overcome:—

Bism. subnit.	..	..	..	..	℥ij.
Liq. strychn.	..	..	..	..	℥xij.
P. tragac. co.	..	..	..	..	gr. xviii.
P. G. acacie	..	..	..	..	℥ss.
Aq. chlorof. ad	..	..	..	..	℥vj.

Was I justified in making this departure? or can the prescription be dispensed as ordered by the doctor?

Yours faithfully,

February 16.

BISMUTH. (49/54.)

[The samples show this to be an exceptionally bad case of tragacanth coagulation. The exact conditions under which

this coagulation takes place have never been thoroughly worked out, but it has been observed that when the bismuth subnitrate is exceptionally acid (it is, of course, an acid salt), coagulation invariably follows, and tragacanth is worse than acacia. Our correspondent's bismuth seems to have been exceptionally acid, and we are informed that much of the subnitrate put on the market recently is so. This alone accounts for the coagulation. We find that a few drops of liq. ammon. prevents it.]

LEGAL QUERIES.

We do not give legal opinions by post. Information regarding most legal matters in connection with pharmacy will be found in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, and in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," and Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty."

52/54. *North Ormscy.*—The qualified manager may sell scheduled poisons, but the unqualified owner of the business is liable to a penalty.

57/32. *Spero.*—The local authority may charge any sum not exceeding 5s. for a petroleum-licence.

54/29. *Jus.*—We cannot go into a general discussion on the Pharmacy Act in this column. You will find the full history of it in our "Pharmacy and Poison Laws" (2s. 6d.). If an assistant is fined under the Pharmacy Act, and has not the money to pay the fine, it is nobody else's business to pay it.

49/67. *Verax* agreed to buy certain goods on sale or return. The goods were sent with invoice marked "On sale or return," also with an intimation that 5 per cent. would be allowed for cash. "Verax" paid for the goods, and now, finding they do not sell, wishes to return them. But the vendor declines to take them back, saying that as they were paid for they were not returnable. "Verax" asks, Can he compel the vendor to take them back, and how should he proceed? [The point raised is not free from doubt; but we are inclined to think that by paying for the goods at once and taking the discount the goods became the buyer's absolute property, and he waived his right to return same. The matter might very easily be tested, however, because the sale apparently took place at the buyer's shop, and the cause of action therefore arose in the district. The proper remedy is to return the goods and sue the vendor for the value. If he refuses to receive them from the railway company, the purchaser must give him notice that they are lying at the railway company's warehouse at his (the vendor's) risk.]

50/61. *Chicken.*—(1) Wine-licences are referred to on pages 218 and 258 of the DIARY. There is no such thing as a medicated-wine licence. What you require is the licence for the sale of any wines granted under the Wine and Beer-house Act of 1868, section 8 of which renders it compulsory upon magistrates to grant such a licence on the conditions mentioned in the DIARY, page 218. If you want a Gilbey's agency you must write to the firm. (2) "Vaseline" is the registered trade-mark of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, and it can only be used by them and for their product. (3) A label worded as follows is not legal:—"Not a Pharmacopœia preparation. Paregoric. This preparation does not contain opium." The reason is that "paregoric" is a B.P. synonym for tr. camph. co. It would not be legal to sell as "paregoric" that tincture *minus* the opium.

53/36. *Devon.*—(1) Only persons qualified under the Pharmacy Act may describe themselves as "homœopathic chemists." (2) "Pharmaceutical" is strictly the correct pronunciation, as the word is derived from the Greek *pharmakon*. But it is pedantic, and even those who use it do not say "pharmaky" as they should. The pronunciation was discussed in Court before Lord Campbell in 1855. Sir Fitzroy Kelly asked his Lordship for a judicial ruling on the point. Lord Campbell replied, "Then let it be soft. Be it so" ("Pharmacy and Poison Laws," page 34).

53/38. *Rus.*—If the chlorodyne lozenges contain morphia it is an offence under the Pharmacy Act for anyone but a

registered chemist to sell them. But it is not essential that chlorodyne lozenges should contain morphia—at least that has been held.

53/35. *S. P. D.*—We think it very likely that an unqualified person who should describe his shop as "The West-end Pharmacy" would be held to have infringed the Pharmacy Act of 1852, if not that of 1868.

54/2. *J. A. S.*—We have no doubt it would be held that "camphorated oil" should be in accordance with the B.P. lin. camph. It is not expressly named as a synonym, but overwhelming evidence could be tendered that this is what it is generally considered to be. This would bring it within the judgment of the High Court in the case of *White v. Bywater*, where it was held that laudanum meant tr. opii, B.P., though at that time it was not so given as a synonym.

55 17. *Tinet. Rhei.*—The description "manufacturing chemist" may be used by an unregistered person if in good faith and not to evade the Pharmacy Act. Phenacetin or acetanilide, put up as powders alone without any admixture, may be sold under a proprietary name and recommended without incurring liability to medicine-stamp duty. Alpe's "Handbook" may be obtained from us (2s. 9d., post free).

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

We reply to our subscribers and their employés only; queries must, therefore, be authenticated by the name and address of the subscriber. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and the name of the querist be placed on the sample. Queries are not replied to by post.

43/50. *Solvent.*—To Remove Black Enamel from Bicycles.—Wrap rags round the part and saturate with a mixture of equal parts of liquor potassæ and methylated spirit. After a day remove the rags, and use turpentine to clean off the enamel.

43/34. *Continental (Brussels).*—Syrup of Foxes' Lungs.—Generations since there was a syrup actually made from foxes' lungs. Nowadays simple syrup, liquorice syrup, syr. rhœados, and other things are given for it. Syr. rhœados is the most common substitute.

43/27. *Signor.*—Hop-bitters.—You will find a formula on page 138 of the current volume. The following is also good, and perhaps more suitable for your purpose:—

Glycerini	3iv.
Spt. vini rectificati	3iij.
Tr. podophylli ammon.	3vj.
Tr. gentiane co.	3vi.
Succi taraxaci	3iv.
Inf. lupuli concent.	3vj.
Inf. calumbæ concent.	3iv.
Inf. senegæ conc.	3ij.
Aque ad	cong. ss.

Mix in the above order, set aside for twelve hours, and filter through carbonate of magnesia.

Dose: One or two tablespoonfuls twice or three times a day before meals.

41/54. *Mel Boracis.*—Kid-reviver:—

Logwood	4 oz.
Sulphate of iron	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Water	2 pints

Boil for half an hour, and strain into a mixture of—

Powdered tragacanth	30 gr.
Soft-soap	1 oz.
Glycerine	3 oz.

Stir constantly, and add the following solution:—

Salicylic acid	30 gr.
Oil of wintergreen	4 drops
Spirit	1 oz.

Finally, make up to 2 pints with water.

We are not familiar with the other preparation to which you refer.

37/19. *E. J. R.*—Patent-leather Polish.—For policemen's belts there is nothing better than a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil, cod-liver oil, and turpentine. An old silk handkerchief should be sprinkled with this, and the oil allowed to permeate the fibre for an hour or so. Then rub the belt with it, and polish up with a dry, soft rag.

42/23. *J. L. M.*—Sight-testing.—The following are the most suitable books:—Hartridge on "Refraction of the Eye" (6s.), Carter's "Eyesight, Good and Bad" (6s.), Helm's "Short Sight, Long Sight, and Astigmatism" (3s. 6d.). Any of these can be obtained from Mr. H. K. Lewis, Gower Street, W.C.

42/29. *R. J. I. (Hull).*—(1) Fastening Menthol Cones.—Cement is not used. The end of the cone is melted in the flame, or other convenient method, such as dipping in a bath of melted menthol. (2) To Put Away the Milk.—A dose of Henry's solution every morning. (3) We cannot give you the information you require in regard to chiropody-books, but any surgical-instrument makers can supply you with the tools.

42/26. *In Ignorance.*—Glazed Scar on a Lady's Arm.—To hide it, the scar should first be touched with glycerine and rose-water, and wiped with a soft towel; then apply a good face-powder (skin tinted).

44/22 (*W. D.*) and 48/61 (*H. S. T. B.*).—Worm-nuts.—The following is a good formula:—

Calomel	2 oz.
Powdered jalap	4 oz.
Powdered ginger	1 oz.
Powdered cinnamon	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Bicarbonate of soda	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Flour	1 lb.
Treacle	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

Make into a dough; roll out to such a thickness that when divided into inch squares a nut will weigh $\frac{1}{4}$ dr.

42/19. *E. H. H.*—Essence of Coffee:—

	Lbs.
Chicory	1
Coffee	2

Exhaust (preferably by percolation) with 6 pints of boiling water containing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of salicylic acid. In the percolate dissolve 4 lbs. of brown sugar and 8 oz. of caramel.

We do not know the preparation which you call Parisian essence.

42/2. *W. P.*—Hidebound is a hard, dry condition of the horse's skin, in which it appears to cling to the muscles and admits of little movement when grasped by the hand. It is the result of want of care and injudicious feeding on dry indigestible material, and is best treated by the administration daily of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of magnes. sulph. in drinking-water, and change of food, especially to roots or green fodder.

44 1. *Benin.*—Books on Urine-testing.—Dr. Wickham Legge's "Guide to the Examination of the Urine" (Lewis, 2s. 6d.); "Clinical Clerk's Guide." (see *C. & D. DIARY*, page 147).

46 46. *G. L.*—Almond Shaving-cream.—We do not understand whether you wish to make this from the original materials or not. As a rule, it is scarcely worth a chemist's while to make the soap, which fact you will appreciate when we describe briefly the method of making it. Five parts of lard and 1 part of cocoa-nut oil are melted together in the soap-kettle, and to this is added 5 parts (by weight) of potash lye (20° Beaume—i.e., s.g. 1.160), and the mixture heated to 160° F., with constant stirring until the fats cease to separate and come to the surface after standing for a few minutes. Then add 3 parts (by weight) of potash lye (36° B. = s.g. 1.330), and boil until saponification is complete. The soap is allowed to cool, and is then beaten up in a mortar or mill, with the addition of 1 oz. of almond oil to every 7 lbs., until it acquires a pearly appearance, oil of bitter almonds being added as perfume. This forms Crème d'Amande, and such a soap is purchasable from most wholesale houses at about 10d. per lb. It is better to start with this unscented or feebly scented basis and superfat and thin it slightly.

Proceed as follows:—Into a good-sized mortar put ol. amygdal. dulc. 3iss., and have ready 1 lb. of the Naples soap (another name for Crème d'Amande), $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of rose-water, and the following mixture:—

Ol. amygdal. essent.	..	..	..	..	..	℥xx.
Ol. lavandulae	..	..	..	..	..	℥xv.
Ötto rose	..	..	..	..	..	℥iv.
S.V.R.	..	..	..	..	..	5iij.

M.

To the oil in the mortar add about 1 oz. of the soap and mix well, using a little of the water and spirit mixture to aid the mixing; then more soap, &c., until a uniform paste is obtained. As the soap varies in consistency more water may be required, but you must be careful not to add too much; it can take up almost its own weight without losing its workable consistency, but then it is deficient in lathering power. To restore the pearly appearance the paste has to be stirred daily for ten days more or less.

49/7. *R. H.—Glob. Gascoigne.*—We presume that by this you mean glob. contrayervæ, a preparation which closely resembled pulv. gascoigne in composition. It was used as a sudorific; in fact, as a kind of arcanum, for it contained bezoar stone, and when that was in use people seemed to think it would cure anything. Glob. gascoigne used to be in demand. Can any subscriber tell us how they were made? They were pink balls.

41/44. *Brockley.—Indian-grass Oil,* as sold by a P. & O. officer for sprains, rheumatism, &c.—We do not know what this is. It appears to consist of a fixed oil and several essential oils, including santal oil and a trace of ginger-grass. Can any Indian or other subscriber tell us where it can be procured, or how it is made?

21/24. *A. S. (N.S.W.)*—Your samples arrived last week, and we now report on half of them. The others will be attended to in due course.

Linen-glazes.—No. 1 is borax powdered, but not too finely. No. 2 is a mixture of powdered borax 6 parts, powdered white soap 2 parts, and powdered French chalk 1 part. No. 3 is finely-powdered borax. These samples are interesting as being all of New South Wales production, and it will be seen that they do not differ much from the starch-glazes used here. The directions are in each case "a tea-spoonful to a pint of starch."

Marking-ink.—The sample is an aniline preparation.

A large number of replies are in type which we have been unable to find room for this week.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

42/25. Address of makers of Vicker's waterproof ticket-inks.

23/33. Where to get Sone & Fleming's "Comet" oil (white oil).

54/26. Makers of crude oleic acid for making polishing-pastes.

51/44. Infants' food: wanted, makers in bulk.

Coming Events.

Friday, February 26.

School of Pharmacy. Students' dinner, Duke's Saloon, Holborn Restaurant, at 7 P.M.

Saturday, February 27

Royal Botanic Society of London, Regent's Park, at 3.45 P.M. Mr. W. Martindale on "The Desirability of Establishing an Institute for Teaching Botany in the Royal Botanic Gardens."

Monday, March 1.

Society of Chemical Industry, London Section, Burlington House, W., at 8 P.M. The following papers will be read:—(1) "Relation of Colour to Quality in Malt," by J. W. Lovibond; (2) "Hehner's Bromine-tests for Oils," by J. H. B. Jenkins; (3) "Note on the Analysis of Superphosphates," by J. H. Coste.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W., at 5 P.M. General monthly meeting.

Tuesday, March 2.

Bradford Chemists' Association, Leuchter's Restaurant, Darley Street [? at 8 P.M.]. Lecture by Mr. A. J. Bray, Leicester, on "Australia."

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W., at 3 P.M. Professor A. D. Waller on "Animal Electricity."

Wednesday, March 3.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square. Council meeting at 11 A.M.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. Council meeting at 3 P.M.

Society of Arts, John Street, W.C., at 8 P.M. "English Orchards," by George Gordon.

Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy, Newburg Hall, at 9 P.M. Social and musical evening.

Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association, Exchange Rooms, Birmingham, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. E. W. Mann on "The Lower Forms of Animal and Plant Life."

Newcastle-upon-Tyne and District Chemists' Association, Art Gallery, Grainger Street, at 8 P.M. First general meeting. Mr. J. Pattison Gibson (Hexham) will deliver his illustrated lecture, "The Northumbrian Sea Coast." A short business meeting at 7.30 P.M. for the election of President, &c.

Thursday, March 4.

Chemists' Assistants' Association. Annual dinner, King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, at 8 P.M. [Tickets, 5s. each, may still be obtained from Mr. A. Ralph Melhuish, 470 High Road, Chiswick, W., but early application is requisite.]

Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society, University College, Brownlow Hill, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. Cowley on "Analysis of Fatty Oils."

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association, 94 West Regent Street, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. David Watson on "The Röntgen Rays."

Chemical Society, at 8 P.M. The following papers will be read:—"Some Hydrocarbons from American Petroleum. I. Normal and Iso-pentane," by Sydney Young, D.Sc., F.R.S., and G. L. Thomas, B.Sc. "The Vapour Pressures, Specific Volumes, and Critical Constants of Normal Pentane, with a Note on the Critical Point," by Sydney Young, D.Sc., F.R.S. "On the Freezing-point Curves of Alloys containing Zinc," by C. T. Heycock, F.R.S., and F. H. Neville. "The Oxides of Cobalt and the Cobaltites," by A. H. McConnell and E. S. Hanes. Ballot for election of Fellows.

Friday, March 5.

Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Apothecaries' Assistants' Association of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 8 P.M. Dr. J. A. Walsh on "Crystallography."

Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants', and Apprentices' Association. Annual supper in Imperial Hotel.

Aberdeen Junior Chemists' Association, 21 Bridge Street, at 9.30 P.M. General meeting.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. Shelford Bidwell, F.R.S., on "Some Curiosities of Vision."

Saturday, March 6.

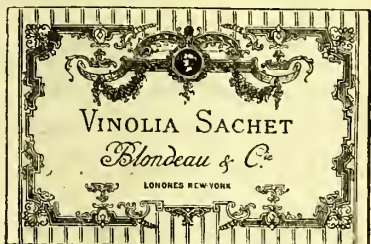
Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W., at 3 P.M. Lord Rayleigh on "Electricity and Electrical Vibrations."

The next Sanitary Congress and Health Exhibition, in connection with the Sanitary Institute, is to be held in Leeds in September.



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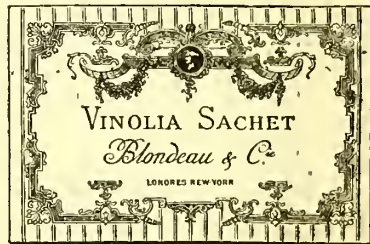
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In the January 2nd issue of this journal there appeared, on page 13, a "pithy" and "to the point" comment on the difference between the Chemist's and Store Proprietor's manner of trading, which, if carefully considered and acted upon by the Trade (or shall we say Profession) generally, would, we think, give most peculiarly satisfactory results. To our mind, the most potent point in the article in question is the different way in which the everyday Chemist and his Store neighbour conduct the debit side of their business. The old-fashioned and sentimental style, followed by the legitimate Chemist, of buying from the same traveller or house time after time, with perhaps no enquiry regarding price, or, if such being asked for and given, happens fraction under the list price, is taken for granted that this is the lowest price the article can be bought at, compares most unfavourably from a business point of view with the manner in which the Store proprietor conducts the same side of his business, as he for almost every line required writes to three or four houses for quotations, and thus invariably obtains many substantial advantages missed by the former old-fashioned, unbusiness-like, and out-of-date manner of buying.

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of Starch.**

SAMPLES AND LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

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"EDME" MALT EXTRACT.

RICHEST IN DIASTASE.

PURITY GUARANTEED. PRODUCED FROM ENGLISH-MADE MALT.

ALSO COMBINED WITH

COD LIVER OIL & HYPOPHOSPHITES.

In bulk and in attractive Capsuled Bottles.

IN CASES OF 3 DOZEN, CARRIAGE PAID—

	Sizes	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	
MALT EXTRACT	6/-	10/6	19/-	per doz.
" and Cod-liver Oil	7/6	12/-	21/-	"
" " Hypophosphites	7/6	12/-	21/-	"

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGER QUANTITIES.

ENGLISH DIASTASIC MALT EXTRACT CO., LIM.

WORKS AND MALTINGS (largest in England)—

MISTLEY, ESSEX.

AGENTS FOR MIDLAND DISTRICT—MESSRS. SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, BIRMINGHAM.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
KIDNEY & LIVER DISEASES.

MOST POPULAR REMEDY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Advertised on most Extensive Scale.

All Dealers Should Stock Liberally.

A most attractive Coloured Show-card will be sent, prepaid, on application to
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Carter's Little Liver Pills. (CARTER MEDICINE COMPANY.)

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale
People. (DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE COMPANY.)

Sozodont.

Himrod's Asthma Cure.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

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MEDICATED WINES.

Coca Wine.—"Three Spires Brand." A combination of superior red port and cocoa-leaf. Put up with an attractive label in green and gold, with full directions for use. Well worth the attention of Chemists having a wine license. Full size (6 bottles containing 1 gallon), 24/- per dozen.

Coca and Kola Wine.—Put up in similar style to Coca Wine, and containing the stimulating principles of Kola. Full size (6 bottles containing 1 gallon), 24/- per dozen.

Beef, Malt, and Port Wine.—An excellent restorative wine for invalids and convalescents. Full size (6 bottles containing 1 gallon), 24/- per dozen.

Orange Quinine Wine.—Orange Wine with Sulphate of Quinine, in B.P. proportions (1 grain per fluid ounce), 8/6 per dozen.

BARTLETT HOOPER & CO.

Wish to call the especial attention of the trade to the following lines.

CAPSULES SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR EXPORT TRADE.

HOOPER'S SANDAL WOOD OIL CAPSULES.

These Capsules are guaranteed to contain absolutely the finest English-drawn Sandal Wood Oil possible to procure, and a guarantee to this effect accompanies every invoice. They are well made, and put up in attractive circular metal boxes, 24 Capsules in each box. Price 13/- doz. boxes.

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A very saleable line. Put up in oval card boxes, 36 Capsules in each box, and with a most attractive label (our registered design). Price 9/- doz. boxes.

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These Capsules are filled with the finest Maranhão Copaiba, and are put up in oval card boxes, splendidly labelled, 36 Capsules in each box. Price 6/- doz.

Terms—One month or journey 5 per cent.

Carriage paid on orders of 10/- and upwards.

We also supply our Capsules in bulk at per 1,000, or in boxes, bearing our customers' name and address.

Our Capsules are undoubtedly the Best on the Market.

A TRIAL ORDER RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

BARTLETT HOOPER & CO.

Manufacturers of Capsules, Cachous, Compressed Pellets, Fumigating Pastilles, Glycerine Suppositories, &c.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

'PREMIER' EXTRACT OF MALT.

RAIMES, CLARK

ESTD. 1818.

IMPROVED FLEXIBLE GELATINE CAPSULES.

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DRUGGISTS,

Quotations and Samples
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Telephone No. 556.

Telegraphic Address:

"RAIMES EDINBURGH."

B.P. & B.P.C. PREPARATIONS EXTRACT. CASCARÆ LIQUID.

MADE FROM REALLY OLD BARK.

Being large buyers of bark direct from America, we can guarantee
that this Extract is prepared from two years old bark.

DAVY, HILL & SON, YATES & HICKS

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1755),

Wholesale and Export Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
101 & 103 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON.

SELECTED DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS, & PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

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WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS, EDINBURGH.

CHLOROFORM

(DUNCAN'S),

Prepared from Pure and Methylated Spirit, also Chloroform (blue label).

Put up in all sizes of bottles. A strap with Name and Trade Mark of the Firm is placed over the stopper of each bottle. For Export, in bottles corked and luted (stoppers attached), and in hermetically sealed flasks when required.

N.B.—We guarantee all our Chloroforms to be **PURE CHLOROFORM**, answering all the tests of the British Pharmacopœia.

CHLORIC ETHER

(DUNCAN'S).

This is a special preparation, quite different from Spir. Chloroformi P.B., perfectly miscible with water, and always of the same strength.

London Branch—38 SNOW HILL.

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7 to 15 WHITEHORSE ST
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LEEDS.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
DRUG & SPICE GRINDERS,
Patent Medicine Dealers, Druggists' Sundriesmen,
TIN CANISTER MAKERS.

PROPRIETORS OF
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PRICE LISTS OF DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND PACKED GOODS ON APPLICATION.
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Wholesale Manufacturing Chemists.

WE have recently imported a
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Peruvian Honey

of the usual high quality, and we
shall be happy to send samples
and quote specially low rates on
application.

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FACIAL NEURALGIA & TOOTHACHE
CURED IN ONE MINUTE
 BY INHALATION OF
"ALKAN"
ANTI-NEURALGIC WATER

This simple and perfectly harmless remedy has cured thousands instantly; effect is marvellous. Receiving testimonials daily. Enterprising Chemists are invited to place a small stock on hand, as the preparation is being largely advertised and demand rapidly increasing.

SOLE PROPRIETORS—**B. & G. ALKAN**,
 General Depot—72 HEREFORD ROAD,
 WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON, W.
 Telegraphic Address—"Encomium London."

Trade Price—1/1½, 10/6; 2/9, 27/-; 4/6, 45/- per dozen.

Of all
 Wholesale
 Houses.

All Chemists, Druggists, and Stores should stock
ATKINS' LUNG HEALER,
 which is being well advertised, and is a good
 Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and
 all Chest Complaints.
 IT CONTAINS NO POISON.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
R. & G. ATKINS' HERBAL LABORATORY,
 118 FALCON ROAD, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, LONDON.
 Sold in Bottles at 1/- and 2/6 each. Obtainable from any
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SUGAR COATED PILLS
 MEDICINE MADE A PLEASURE FOR ALL
 AT THE
ANDERSTON APOTHECARIES HALL
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SUGAR-COATED PILLS

COMPOSED OF THE PUREST DRUGS

At Lowest Prices consistent with quality.

SOLUBLE, RELIABLE IN ACTION, PERMANENT.
Speciality—Private Recipes.

Send for Samples, Quotations, and Price List to

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

IN £5 LOTS.

Complying with the voice of the majority of the Trade, the Proprietor of **BEECHAM'S PILLS** has reduced the minimum limit of orders to Five Pound Lots, and hopes this may be generally acceptable.

The new arrangement came into force on January 1st and the prices are now as follows:—

BEECHAM'S PILLS. —	9½d. size (36 pills)	...	...	...	7/-	per dozen, net.
	13½d. " (56 pills)	...	...	...	9/6	" "
	2/9 " (168 pills)	...	...	...	25/-	" "

No orders executed below £5 value. These prices are the lowest, no matter what quantity is ordered.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE (in collapsible tubes).—1/- size ... per dozen, net, 7/6
 Packages free. Carriage NOT paid.

Cash must in all cases accompany orders, which, with requisitions for advertising matter, must be addressed—

THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

CAPSULED "McK. & R." PILLS

McKesson & Robbins : Originated 1870 : New York.

WHY SHOULD THE "McK. & R." PILLS BE PRESCRIBED?

1. Because they are prepared from materials of the highest quality only.
2. Because they are made according to the B.P. or other Standard Authorities, and therefore all the combinations are well tried and of recognised value.
3. Because they are taken pleasantly—being tasteless—and readily, being ovoid in form.
4. Because they are not subjected at any stage of preparation to the injurious action of heat.
5. Because the coating of *pure transparent gelatine* preserves the contents from oxidation.
6. Because they are always soluble, and the contents soft and quickly disintegrated.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL CAPSULED PILLS.

Aloes, all the B.P. combinations..... 5 gr.
 Aloes, Dilute (Dr. Hall Dinner Pill)..... 4 gr.
 Aloes Barb.
 Saponis Pulv.
 Pulv. Ext. Glycyrrh.
 Theriaca, aa..... 1 gr.
 Aloes and Nux Vomica—
 Aloes Soc..... 1½ gr.
 Ext. Nucis Vom..... ½ gr.
 Aloin..... ½, 1, 2, 3, 1 gr.
 Aloin, various combinations.
 Anti-Dyspepsia (Fothergill)—
 Strychnina..... ½ gr.
 Pulv. Piper Nig..... 1½ gr.
 Pulv. Ipecac..... 2-3 gr.
 Ext. Gent..... 1 gr.
 Arsenious Acid..... 1-20, 1-50 gr.
 Asafetida, U.S. and B.P..... 5 gr.
 Atropine..... 1-100, 1-300 gr.
 Blue Pill, B.P..... 1, 2, 3, 5 gr.
 Blue Pill, with Colocynth and Hyoscyam... 5 gr.
 Calcium Sulphide..... 1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1 gr.
 Calomel, Colocyn., and Hyosc..... 5 gr.
 Calomel Co., B.P..... 5 gr.
 Camphor and Hyoscyam..... 2 gr.
 Camphoræ
 Ext. Hyoscy., aa..... 1 gr.
 Cannabis Indica..... 1-4, 1-2 gr.
 Cascara Sagrada..... 3 gr.
 Cathartic Comp., U.S.P.
 Ext. Jalap..... 1 gr.
 Ext. Coloc. Co..... 1-1-3 gr.
 Hyd. Subchlor..... 1 gr.
 Gambog..... 1-4 gr.
 N.B.—The ready solubility of the "McK. & R." Pills is readily proved by taking a dose of these.
 Colocynth Comp., B.P..... 4, 5 gr.
 Colocynth, other combinations.
 Copaiba Compound—
 Cubebe Pulv..... 2 gr.
 Ferri Sulph. Exsic..... 1-2 gr.
 Mass. Copaib..... 1 gr.
 Tereb. Venet..... 1-1-2 gr.
 Corrosive Sublimate..... 1-30, 1-20, 1-10 gr.

Croton Oil..... 1-2 gr.
 Diuretic—
 Ext. Buchu, Potass. Nitrat..... 1 gr.
 Scilla Pulv..... 1-2 gr.
 Emmenagogue—
 Ferr. Sulph. Exsic..... 1-1-2 gr.
 Thus, American..... 1-1-2 gr.
 Aloes Socot..... 1-2 gr.
 Ergotin..... 3 gr.
 N.B.—Each Pill = 30 gr. ergot or 30 ms. fl. extract. This form is more reliable and uniform in effect and more agreeable than the liquid preparations.
 Euxonymin..... 2, 3 gr.
 Iodoform and Iodoform with Iron..... 1 gr.
 Ipecac..... 1-4, 5 gr.
 Ipecac. Co..... 5 gr.
 Ipecac. and Squill, B.P..... 5 gr.
 Iron Pill, B.P. Add..... 3, 5 gr.
 Iron Arseniate..... 1-8 gr.
 Iron reduced by Hydrogen (Quevenne)..... 1, 4 gr.
 Iron and Quinine Citrate..... 2 gr.
 Laxative, Vegetable—
 Res. Podoph.....
 Ext. Hyoscy.....
 Ext. Tarax., aa..... 1-4 gr.
 Ext. Coloc. Co..... 1 gr.
 Jalapæ
 Res. Leptand. aa..... 1-2 gr.
 Ol. Menth. Pip.....
 Mercury, Biniodide..... 1-16 gr.
 Mercury, Proto-iodide..... 1-20, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4 gr.
 N.B.—Made from the absolutely pure *yellow* impalpable powder, free from mercury and from biniodide.
 So-called "green" proto-iodide contains uncombined mercury.
 Mercury with Chalk..... 1 gr.
 Morphine Muriate..... 1-8, 1-4 gr.
 Nitro-Glycerine..... 1-200, 1-100, 1-50 gr.
 Opium..... 1 gr.
 Opium and Camphor..... 1 gr.
 Opil Pulv..... 1 gr.
 Camphoræ..... 2 gr.
 Pepsin, Pure..... 1 gr.
 Phosphorus..... 1-100, 1-50, 1-30 gr.

N.B.—In no kind of Pill are the advantages of the "McK. & R." method better exemplified or more in request. No other brand of Phosphorus Pills is equally reliable for the administration of the unoxidised medicament.

Phosphorus and Iron—
 Phosphor. Pur..... 1-50 gr.
 Ferr. Redact..... 2 gr.
 Phosphorus, Iron, and Quinine—
 Phosphor. Pur..... 1-100 gr.
 Ferri Carh..... 1 gr.
 Quinina Sulph..... 1 gr.
 Phosphorus and Nux Vomica—
 Phosphor. Pur..... 1-50 gr.
 Ext. Nucis Vom..... 1-4 gr.
 Phosphorus and Quinine—
 Phosphor. Pur..... 1-50 gr.
 Quinina Sulph..... 1 gr.
 Phosphorus and Valerianate of Zinc—
 Phosphor. Pur..... 1-50 gr.
 Zinc Valer..... 1 gr.
 Picrotoxin..... 1-80 gr.
 Podophyllin..... 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 gr.
 Quinine, Bisulphate..... 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
 Quinine, Sulphate..... 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
 Quinine Co. (Anti-Malarial).
 Largely prescribed in America with excellent results.
 Rhubarb Comp., B.P..... 5 gr.
 Rhubarb with Blue Pill..... 5 gr.
 Salicylic Acid..... 2, 5 gr.
 Soap Comp., B.P..... 5 gr.
 Squill Comp., B.P..... 5 gr.
 Strophanthus..... 1-20, 1-4 gr.
 Strychnine..... 1-50 gr.
 Tonic Laxative (Fothergill)—
 Quinina Sulph..... 2-3 gr.
 Strychn..... 1-30 gr.
 Ferri Redact.....
 Ext. Bellad., aa..... 1-4 gr.
 Valerianates, Iron, Quinine, and Zinc.
 Warburg's Tincture and the same without Aloes.
 Each Pill = 1 fl. drm. of the Tincture.
 Zinc Phosphide..... 1-4, 1-2 gr.
 Zinc Valerianate..... 1 gr.

Special Combinations of 3,000 or more Pills made and Capsuled to order for Hospitals, &c., at Special Quotations.

London Agency:—Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, 7 to 12 Aldersgate St., E.O.

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MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.;
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS.

The Proprietors of the above well-known Pills have decided in the interest of the Retail trade to stop all further cutting and allow a reasonable profit, and in so doing hope to secure the goodwill and co-operation of all respectable Chemists and Druggists.

A GOOD PILL and GOOD PROFIT.

1/1½ size	...	...	...	...	Wholesale Price, 10/- per dozen.
"	"	...	...	...	Minimum Retail Price, 1/- ,, box.
2/9	"	...	...	...	Wholesale Price, 24/- ,, dozen.
"	"	...	...	...	Minimum Retail Price, 2/6 ,, box.

The proprietors will be obliged if Chemists will report all cases of Cutting to

THE SECRETARY, PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION,
2 and 3 STONECUTTER STREET, E.C.,

who will see that the Cutting is stopped or supplies withheld.

Messrs. LAMBERT & CO. will be pleased to supply Handbills, with Name and Address, CARRIAGE PAID, on receipt of Business Card direct to
 178 Seymour Place. London. W.

ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH.

Inventors and Manufacturers of the

SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES.

To be had of all Surgical
 Instrument Makers
 and Wholesale Houses.



To be had of all Surgical
 Instrument Makers
 and Wholesale Houses.

ANIMAL EXTRACTS.

ARTICULAR EXTRACT.

Prepared from the fresh Articular Cartilages and Synovial Membranes of healthy animals. In Bottles, 3s., 5s. 6d., and 10s.

SUPRARENAL PREPARATIONS.

1-oz. Bottles of Tincture of Suprarenal Glands, 2s. 6d.
 Pills, in Bottles, 2s. 6d. and 5s.
 Tablets, in Bottles, 3s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS CEREBRI (Brain Extract).

Price, in Bottles, 3s. and 5s.

BONE MARROW EXTRACT.

Dose.—Half to one teaspoonful two or three times a day.
 In Bottles, 3s., 5s. 6d., and 10s.

PITUITARY BODY PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract, 2s. 6d. per oz. Bottles.
 Elixir, Bottles, 3s., 5s. 6d., and 9s. each.
 Tablets, 3s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per Bottle

THYROID EXTRACT.

(FOR MYXŒDEMA.)
 Price, in Bottles, 3s.

THYROIDINE.

Containing the active principle of the Thyroid Glands of the sheep, 4 grains equal to about one-eighth of a fresh gland. Also PILLS and TABLETS, each containing a dose of Thyroidine.
 In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each.



WILLOWS, FRANCIS & BUTLER,

Wholesale & Manufacturing Chemists & Export Druggists,

101 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

Leaflets descriptive of above and List of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Preparations on application.

LLOYD'S

SOLUBLE PEARL - COATED PILLS.

SPECIAL NET CASH LIST.

THE FOLLOWING FORMULÆ ARE OFFERED TO THE TRADE IN TEN GROSS
AND ONE POUND TINS FOR CASH WITH ORDER.

	Per gross.	100 gross. Per gross.	Per lb.	7 lbs. per lb.
Pil. Aloes et Ferri, P.B.	5d.	4d.	3/6	2/9
„ Colocynth. Co., P.B....	10d.	9d.	6/6	6/-
„ Colocynth. et Hyos., P.B.	1/-	11d.	8/-	7/6
„ Rhei Co., P.B.	5d.	4d.	3/6	2/9

APERIENT.

- 105 Ext. Aloes Aquos⁹ⁱ; Cambog. gr. iv.; Pulv. Jalapæ gr. viii.;
Pulv. Coloc. gr. vi.; Hyd. Subchlor.; Pulv. Sapo. Hispan. aa.
gr. iv.; Gingerin. gr. ij.; ft. Pil. xij. 5d. ... 4d. ... 3/6 ... 2/9
Each Pill contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of Calomel.
- 106 As No. 105, with 1 gr. Calomel in each Pill 5d. ... 4d. ... 3/6 ... 2/9
- 107 As No. 105, without Calomel 5d. ... 4d. ... 3/6 ... 2/9
- 110 Ext. Aloes Aquos gr. ij; Pulv. Cambogiæ gr. ss.; Pulv.
Jalapæ gr. i.; Pulv. Colocynth.; Hyd. Subchlor.; Pulv.
Saponis aa. gr. ss.; Ol. Menth. Pip. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$; Ol. Caryoph. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ 5d. ... 4d. ... 3/6 ... 2/9

ANTIBILIOUS.

- 62 Hydrarg. Pil. gr. i.; Ext. Coloc. Co.; Pil. Rhei Co. aa. gr. ij. 10d. ... 9d. ... 6/6 ... 6/-
- 262 Podophyllin. gr. ss.; Ext. Coloc. Co. gr. ij.; Ext. Hyoscy. gr. i. 1/1 ... 1/- ... 8/6 ... 8/-

COUGH.

- 164 Pulv. Ipecac. Co.; Pulv. Gum. Ammon. aa. gr. iss.;
Pulv. Scillæ gr. i.; Saponis Hispan. gr. ss. 6d. ... 5d. ... 4/- ... 3/6
- 167 Pulv. Ipecac.; Pulv. Scillæ aa. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; Pulv. Capsici; Pulv.
Opil aa. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Gum. Ammon.; Ext. Conii aa. gr. i. 8d. ... 7d. ... 5/6 ... 4/9

CASTOR OIL.

- 289 Rhei Pulv.; Potass. Sulph. aa. gr. iss.; Pulv. Sapo. Hyps.;
Ol. Ricini aa. gr. ss.; Ol. Crotonis gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ 5d. ... 4d. ... 3/6 ... 2/9

TONIC.

- 370 Ferri Sulph.; Pot. Carb. Pur. aa. gr. iiss. (*Blaud's Formula*) 4d. ... 3d. ... 2/8 ... 2/-
- 371 Ferri Sulph. gr. iiss.; Pot. Carb. Pur. gr. iss.; Sacchari gr. i. 4d. ... 3d. ... 2/8 ... 2/-
(*Blaud's Formula, Martindale's improved.*)

"LITTLE" APERIENT OR LIVER.

- 458 Aloin. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; Podophyllin. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Hyoscy. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$; Jalapin.
gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$; Capsicin. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ 4½d. ... 3½d. ... 20/- ... 16/-

"LITTLE" ANTIBILIOUS.

- 462 Jalapin. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$; Aloin. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; Leptandrin. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$; Podophyll.
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Cambog. gr. $\frac{1}{32}$; Ext. Hyos. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Capsicin. gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ 4½d. ... 3½d. ... 20/- ... 16/-

"LITTLE" APERIENT OR LIVER PILULES (in screw top Tubes containing 40 pills.) 30/- per gross.

BLAUD'S PILLS (in 1-gross screw top Bottles, or in wood ditto,) 4/6 per doz.

Samples of the above with our Complete List sent on application.

T. HOWARD LLOYD & CO.

86 High Street and Town Hall Lane, LEICESTER.



Sole Agents (Wholesale):
FULLER & CO., 25 Worship St., London, E.C.

A READY SALE ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

EXTRA DOUBLE EAU DE COLOGNE.

EXCELLENT QUALITY.

SECOND TO NONE.

4 oz. Bottles, 12s. 6d. doz.

2 oz. Bottles, 6s. 6d. doz.

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 1 pint, and 2 pint Wicker Bottles.

It is the Best. Insist upon having the "Ursula Platz" Brand. It is the Cheapest.
To be obtained from Messrs. W. EDWARDS & SON, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Messrs. JOHN SANGER & SONS, 2 Winsley Street, W.; Messrs. SHERLOCK BROS
357 City Road, E.C.; and all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

HAMBRO SPECKLED



TRADE MARK
REGISTERED.

All Orders by Post receive immediate attention.

LEECHES!

Warranted Healthy.

Wholesale and for Exportation
Direct from Marshes.

FITCH & NOTTINGHAM,

LEECH BREEDERS,

4 CANONBURY SQUARE, LONDON, N.

BUYERS' GUIDE,

See pages 35-37.

NO LIBEL.—JUSTIFICATION PLEADED.

In re Cod-liver Oil Emulsion (Kemp's).

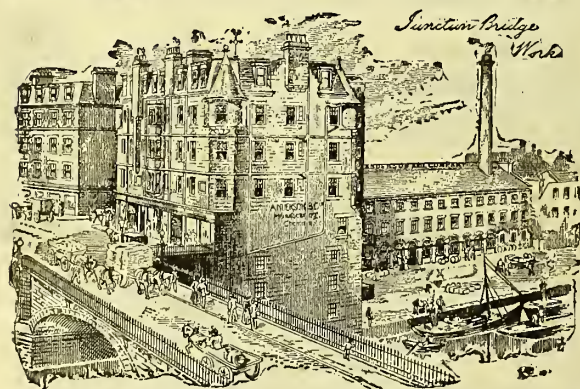
The following are the statements in question:—

It Rapidly goes off	...	...	...	by rail.
It Separates	...	...	...	when digested.
It Contains No Cod-liver Oil	...	...	...	taste or smell.
It Spoils the Sale...	...	...	...	of inferior kinds.
Adulterated by 50 per cent.	...	...	...	of matter other than Oil.

In spite of the truth of these allegations, Kemp's Cream Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is a good line to adopt.
It creates a sale for Emulsion in districts hitherto known for their non-Emulsifying tendencies.
Price in bulk, 7/- per gallon.

It is now put up in 7 different sizes and styles ready for sale, and buyers' names printed on labels free for 3-doz. lots and upwards. Samples and Illustrated Circular free on application.

W. KEMP & SON, Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, HORNCastle.



EXTRACT OF MALT

HOME.]

AND

[EXPORT.

ITS COMBINATIONS.

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* * * * *

But Mr. Davenport's policy from the first has been to keep silence amidst the multitude of guesses made respecting the composition of this speciality, and that this was the best policy will be evident to anyone who glances at the table of nineteen formulæ which we subjoin.

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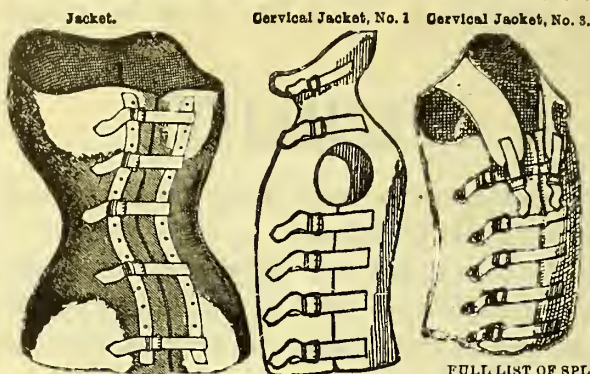
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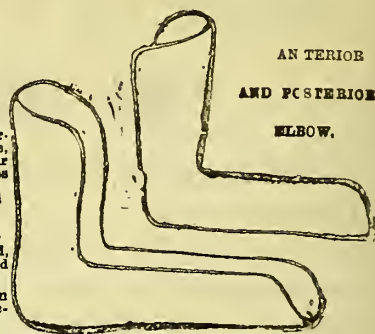
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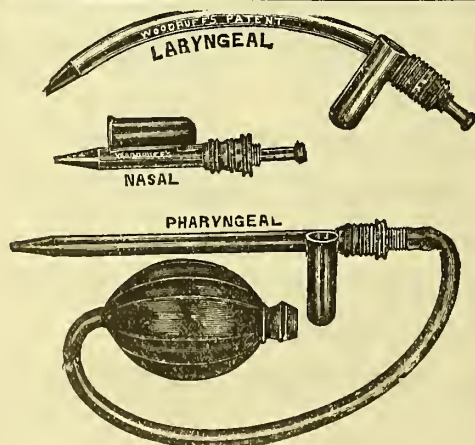
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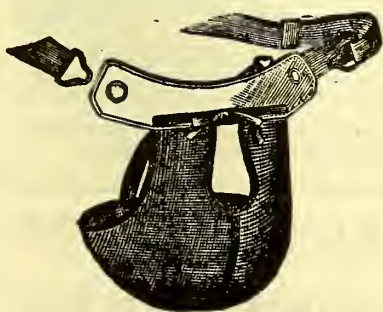
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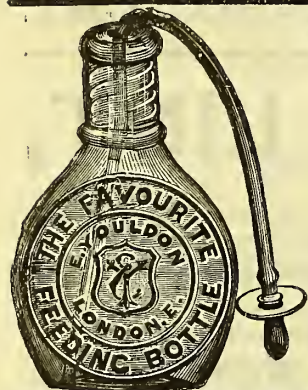
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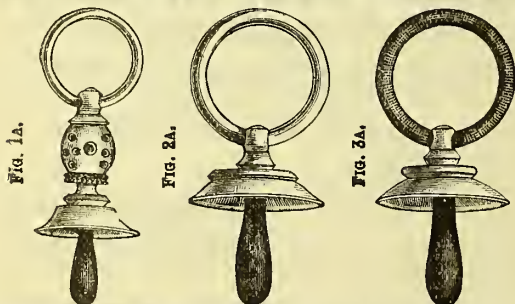
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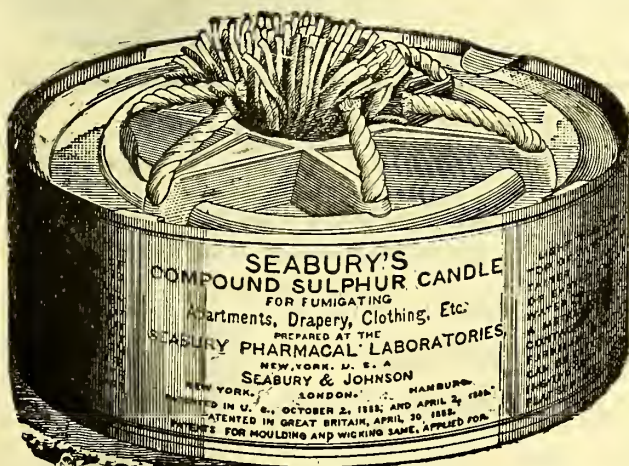
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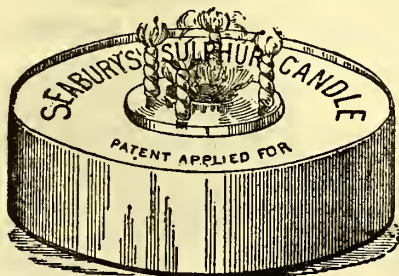
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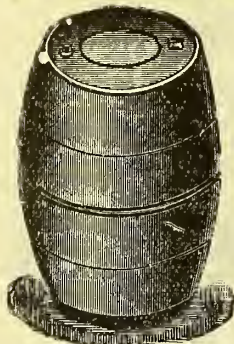
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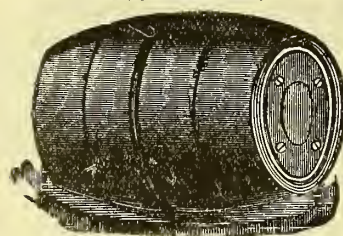
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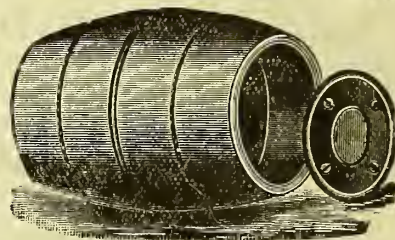
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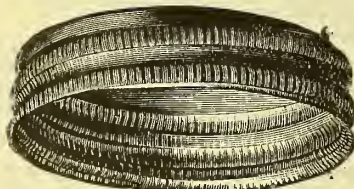
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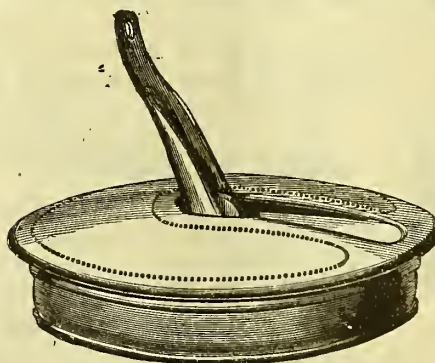
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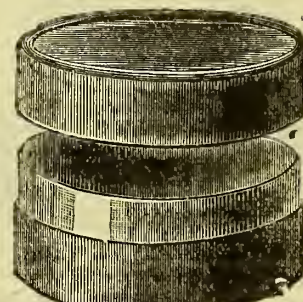
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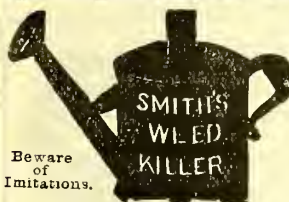
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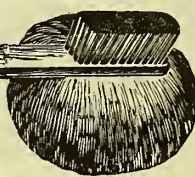
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5-gallon quantities at Lowest Prices.

REDUCTIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

SAMPLES FREE.

'PERLOIDS'

(Trade Mark.)

A NEW FORM OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.

CAMPHOR "PERLOIDS"

Sell at sight.



Natural size.

Large Bottles 1/- each,
Much stronger than Pilules.

"PERLOIDS"

Are very convenient, particularly for travellers.

They are readily soluble, can either be dissolved in water or taken dry on the tongue.

They are exact in dose, and are more economical than the Pilules, as it takes several of the latter to equal one minim of the tincture.

They will keep for any length of time, and are put up in flat bottles that can be carried in the pocket, thus obviating the trouble of dropping as in the case of tinctures.

AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Natural size 1/- bottle.



A 1/- Bottle of "Perloids."
Enclosed in a neat Card-board Case.

TINCTURES, PILULES, CAMPHOR, &c.

In the 1/- Bottles,
supplied at the lowest possible prices.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

KEENE & ASHWELL, MANUFACTURING HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS

(Successors to N. Headland, the first established in Great Britain, 1835),

74 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.



Three Minutes' Walk from Aldersgate St. Station.

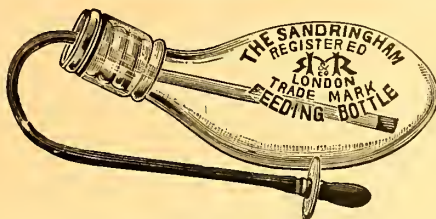
MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LONDON.

Telegraphic Address "FEEDING BOTTLES LONDON."
Telephone No. 6889, Holborn Exchange.

REGISTERED



THE SANDRINGHAM FEEDING BOTTLE.

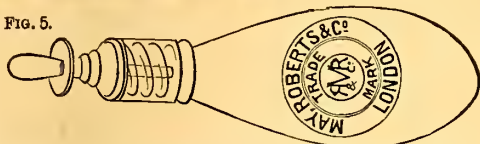


WHITE, Screw Glass Stoppers.

Each in box, two brushes.

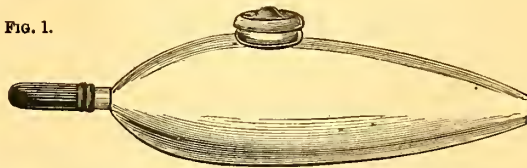
	Per doz.
Black fittings	4/3
Spare black fittings	2/-
Spare bottles	1/3
Spare stoppers and washers	9d.

FIG. 5.



White Glass, moulded, fitted with screw glass stopper, black indiarubber teat, bone shield, with brush, complete in box ..	per doz.	6/-
Spare bottles	"	1/11
Spare stoppers and washers	"	1/3

FIG. 1.



White Glass, hand-made, fitted with black teat and boxwood-topped cork, with brush, complete in box, three sizes ..	per doz.	6/9
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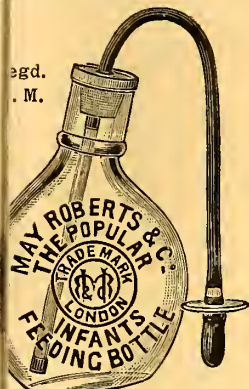
THE POPULAR (6d.).

GREEN GLASS, Boxwood Tops.

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) ..	25/-
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box ..	2/3
Black fittings, each in box ..	2/8
Spare black fittings	1/4
Spare green bottles	10d.
Spare white bottles	1/-

If with White instead of Green Bottles,
2d. per dozen extra.

Regd.
T. M.



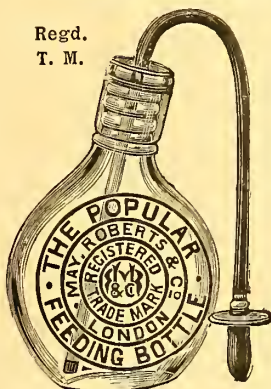
THE POPULAR (6d.).

GREEN, Screw Glass Stoppers.

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) ..	31/-
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box ..	2/9
Black fittings, each in box ..	3/2
Spare black fittings	1/7
Spare green bottles	1/1
Spare white bottles	1/3
Spare stoppers and washers, green or white	9d.

If with White instead of Green Bottles,
2d. per dozen extra.

Regd.
T. M.



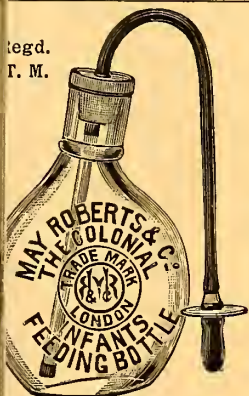
THE COLONIAL (6d.).

GREEN GLASS, Boxwood Tops.

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) ..	25/-
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box ..	2/3
Black fittings, each in box ..	2/8
Spare black fittings	1/4
Spare green bottles	10d.
Spare white bottles	1/-

If with White instead of Green Bottles,
2d. per dozen extra.

Regd.
T. M.



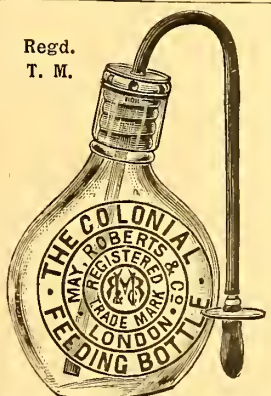
THE COLONIAL (6d.).

GREEN, Screw Glass Stoppers.

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) ..	31/-
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box ..	2/9
Black fittings, each in box ..	3/2
Spare black fittings	1/7
Spare green bottles	1/1
Spare white bottles	1/3
Spare stoppers and washers, green or white	9d.

If with White instead of Green Bottles,
2d. per dozen extra.

Regd.
T. M.



POPULAR or COLONIAL (1s.).

WHITE, Earthenware Tops.

Each in box, two brushes, black fittings ..	per doz.	4/-
Spare black fittings	"	2/-
Spare bottles	"	1/-

If Fitted with Seamless Teats, 1/6 per gross extra.

POPULAR or COLONIAL (1s.).

WHITE, Screw Glass Stoppers.

Black fittings, each in box, two brushes ..	per doz.	4/3
Spare black fittings	"	2/-
Spare bottles	"	1/3

ALL ABOVE SUBJECT TO USUAL TERMS.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LONDON.

Cadbury's Cocoa

**ABSOLUTELY PURE
therefore BEST.**

Cadbury's is "The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture, Absolutely Pure." *The Analyst.*
NO CHEMICALS USED IN CADBURY'S AS IN THE SO-CALLED PURE FOREIGN COCOAS.

Trade Prices.

Per Case

25 Large Bottles,	20/-	Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom
60 Small „	32/6	
100 Quarter „	32/6	

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

“THE APOLLINARIAN WATER”

BEST NATURAL APERIENT

**5 per cent.
Discount**

upon orders for 10 Cases.

TERMS:

Six Months' Credit from Date
of Invoice, Net Cash.

The retail prices printed on the labels are
1/3 per large bottle, 1/- per small bottle, and
6d. per quarter bottle.

Analysis, Scientific Testimony, and full
information on application to the

Sole Importers:

The APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIM.

4 STRATFORD PLACE, LONDON, W.